PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 214 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935 TWENTY PAGES

ITALIAN CLIMB-DOWN AT GENEVA

"It Is Misnomer To Call It Law"

DESHMUKH'S REJOINDER

Tears Griffiths' Arguments To Tatters

Initiating the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill on Friday Mr. K. L. Gauba observed: "They talk too much of the terrorist menace. They detained a man like Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was elected to this House and prevented him from attending the Assembly on the plea that he was involved in Terrorist activities. But what evidence, what proof of that allegation was placed before the House? Well, if that can be possible in case of a man like Mr. Sarat Bose, it can well be imagined, how ordinary people are treated by the Government under special laws."

No Evidence, No Proof

Admitting that the Government require powers to fight the triple menace wherein comes the necessity of muzzling the press, why 15 papers were penalised for publishing articles regarding the Quetta earthquake? Had it any connection with terrorism, Communism or communalism? During the Shahidganj agitation the Lahore papers were muzzled. Was it to check communalism? No. It was to conceal the illegal and unjust acts of the Government.

Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya said that the way in which censorship worked in Bengal gave lie to official statements made in the House that the Indian press enjoyed considerable freedom.

Rejoinder To Officialdom

Dr. Deshmukh who was the last speaker of the day tore Griffiths' arguments to tatters, and said it was a misnomer to call it law, as it violated elementary principles of jurisprudence.

DR. DESHMUKH HITS BACK

Explodes Govt. Case For Repressive Law

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Yesterday's history repeated itself, and if the Assembly yesterday rose amidst official applause which echoed long after the President had left, so did it happen to-day when Dr. Deshmukh concluded an hour's oration after tearing to shreds Mr. Griffiths' arguments. In fact his performance of to-day ranks in my mind among the best I have known in the Assembly. There was not a member of Government or its supporter who escaped being handled.

REPLY TO GRIFFITHS.

Mr. Griffiths' oratorical effort Dr. Deshmukh killed in two sentences. "If you say ours is a dictatorial Government and as such milder than that of European dictators, then I join issue. But, while pretending that you are believers in Parliamentary Institutions and yet propose to set up a little Mussolini in every district and a Hitler at the top that I cannot swallow." The House cheered him to echo.

HUMAN VALUES.

Again, "when quoting statistics keep before your mind human values. In 300 millions only 300 or even 3,000 acts of terrorism are insignificant. You say the Press Law has been administered mildly, because only 1 in 80 Presses has suffered. Would you say then that terrorism is much milder in percentage than this anti-Press Act?"

Mr. Griffiths felt uncomfortable and so did his entire side. But more was to come. He said that it is not for fighting these "isms" that Government wants these powers, but solely for killing the Press in India.

DISPASSIONATE INDEED!

He complimented the Home Member for his speech which was not panicky and correspondingly showed up the performance of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. But very adroitly he tried to turn the tables on the Home Member who had pleaded for a dispassionate debate: "When Pandit K. K Malaviya spoke the Home Member lost his temper. So you are dispassinate only when it does not touch you."

TO THE FINANCE MEMBER.

As for the Finance Member who jocularly made a gesture when Dr. Deshmukh pleaded that industrialization was the only remedy to fight Communism Dr. Deshmukh said: "If the Finance Member maintained the balance of trade in England by exporting precious metal, he would be exported." Hardly had the House laughed in which Sir James Grigg joined, than Dr. Deshmukh added: "Perhaps that's why he is here." To this he further added: "He can bully merchants and express century old theories because he alone has the power to act as he likes."

NO DANGER.

The Home Member, apparently tired after a whole day's debate, was reclining on the arm of his seat when Dr. Deshmukh tuning his speech to the occasion said: "If there had really been any danger of terrorism and communism the Home Member would not be doing that and having a sleep."

To-day the other big event in the House was an elaborate statement regarding the Rural Development scheme. Sir James Grigg has proved his word to the House by the expeditious way he has handled this matter and many members are digesting the material with a view to express themselves later.

GAUBA PUTS DOUBT.

The debate may not finish till the middle of next week.

Mr. Gauba's equivocal performance has put doubt in some minds as to whether he and some others are playing for consideration of amendments which, on enquiry, the Home Member assured him Government would consider. However the Opposition still hopes to kill the Bill on the motion under discussion, though many factors are working hard to prevent this happening.

Dr. DESHMUKH'S SPIRITED SPEECH

Effective Rejoinder To Treasury Bench

(From Our Special Representative)
SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Debate continued on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Mr. K. L. Gauba, while condemning the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

States' Ministers' Confer ence was held on Friday noon at Nizam's Palace under the presidentship of Sir Akbar Hydari (Centre).

BRAKE ON CR. LAW OPERATION

Sardar Santsingh's Move For Legislative Control

SIMLA, September 6.

Sardar Santsingh has given notice of an amendment, which if accepted, will give sufficient control to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the working of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

He suggests that no section of the Act shall come into force, unless the Legislative Assembly by a special resolution recommends to the Governor-General that a particular section, or sections of the Act, should be enforced in particular areas, and on such dates, as may be specified by the Governor-General in the Gazette.—United Press.

FRENCH BOMBERS COLLIDE

(Special Cable)
PARIS, Sept. 6.

Consternation was caused by the details of the Head on collision of bombers last night engaged in manoeuvres wherein ten airmen were killed when machines collided in a fog over the village of St. Jean Aubois in Ardennes and caught fire. One crashed near Mairie setting fire to an outbuilding and the other fell in a field a mile away. Troops are now standing guard over the wreckage. The country-wide is strewn with pieces of twisted metals of the parachute which was attached to one of the victims who was presumably blown out of his seat by the explosion of the petrol tank.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME

Prospects Of Settlement At Ensuing Delhi Conference

SIMLA, September 6.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of informal talks between Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, and members of the Government of India a new line of approach has been found making the prospect of a settlement of the Cochin Harbour question hopeful.

The new proposal provides for an equitable financial adjustment without surrendering Cochin's jurisdiction and it is hoped that the Cochin Harbour Conference will be called soon after the Government of India's move to Delhi when the arrangement will be confirmed, leading to early construction of the harbour in its fourth stage.—A.P.

Abyssinian Emperor's Call To League

Asks Council To Execute Decision In August Resolution

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 6.

A new call to the League to seek a settlement of the dispute is contained in a communique issued by the Emperor.

It declares that the findings of the Walwal Commission show that Abyssinia is not responsible for the incident. It was for the League to execute the decision contained in its second resolution passed on August 4 by which the whole dispute will be examined and resolved during the present session.

Abyssinia, as a member of the League asks the Council to deliberate on the interpretation of the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty and other questions in the dispute.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE OF RAPPORTEURS

New Difficulties Regarding Appointment

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

New difficulties have arisen regarding the establishment of a committee of rapporteurs to deal with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and the meeting between Capt. Eden, M. Laval, M. Beck, Tewfik Pasha and M. Aras separated without reaching a decision. Apparently most of the countries are unwilling to assume the great responsibilities facing the committee.—Reuter.

Dr. JEZE'S FIRM STAND

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

Dr. Jeze declined either to apologise to the Italian delegates or to modify his yesterday's speech. —Reuter.

PROF. JEZE THROWN OVERBOARD

Italy Satified

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

The Abyssinian Government agreed to appoint Mr. Tekle Hawariat as its chief delegate to the League, with Prof. Jeze as his assistant. It is understood that this disposes of yesterday's incident and affords satisfaction to Italy who took exception to the nationality of Prof. Jeze and the strictures he passed upon Italy.—Reuter.

ALOISI COMPLAINS AGAINST JEZE

But Italian Delegation Denies Demand For His Substitution

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

Baron Aloisi called on M. Avenol formally to complain against the language of Prof. Jeze at yesterday's council meeting. After the conference Capt. Eden and M. Laval visited M. Avenol and were later joined by M. Beck and Mr. Madari Aga.

The Italian delegation deny that Baron Aloisi asked that Prof. Jeze shall be superseded as Abyssinian representative.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH PRESSURE TELLS

ITALY WITHDRAWS CLAIM FOR SEAT

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

The Abyssinian dispute has been finally relegated to the Committee of Five which was appointed after Baron Aloisi departed, when the Abyssianians were admitted. Baron Aloisi returned immediately afterwards and the Council started on non-Abyssinian agenda. The Committee of Five meets when the Council adjourns and will act as go-between for the two parties, presumably on the basis of the Paris proposals.

M. Madariaga is expected to be the chairman, the other personnel being Capt. Eden, M. Laval, M. Beck and Mr. Tewfik Aras. —Reuter.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED

GENEVA, Sept. 6.

An agreement has been reached regarding the composition of the Committee of Five to deal with the Abyssinian dispute. As a result of pressure by Britain and France the Italians withdrew their insistence on the right to sit in the Committee which will now consist of representatives of Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey.—Reuter.

LOHARU DEPUTATION

Nationalist M. L. A.s To Meet Political Secretary

SIMLA, September 6.

It is understood that Mr. Aney, Sardar Sant Singh, Bhai Paramanand, Sardar Mangal Singh and Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya of the Nationalist Party of the Assembly will lead a deputation on behalf of the Loharu State sufferers to Sir Bertrand Glancy, Political Secretary. The date of leading the deputation is not yet settled.

A public meeting will be held here on the 8th September to express sympathy with the Loharu subjects and collect funds for their relief.—United Press.

BENDA OUTRAGE TRIAL

Approver's Cross-Examination

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 6

To-day's proceedings in the Benda village case opened with the evidence of Cyril Shore, the third approver, who generally corroborated the evidence already recorded. Shore, however, stated that the deceased was first struck by Dowdal with a stick on the back of the neck which felled him.

Cross-examined, the approver admitted knowledge prior to appearing before the Court of Enquiry, that Blundell had been confined to a cell without clothing, bedding or food for 24 hours. He stated that he made his statement there to get over it and face the music. He also feared similar treatment, if he did not.

The Court permitted recess here for tea.

The fourth approver John Thompsonj next gave evidence on lines similar to that already recorded.—A. P.

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The average estimate of a number of members of the New York cotton Exchange concerning the U. S. Cotton crop is 119,45,000 bales.

AIRCRAFT BOMB EXPLOSION

Five Killed, Several Injured; Two Machines Destroyed.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

An accident occurred at the Abotabad aerodrome last evening when one of the bombs which were being unloaded from an aircraft of No. 5 (A.C.) Squadron exploded. The explosion resulted in the following casualties:—

Killed, British personnel:—Sergeant G. Brereton and L.A.C., R.A. Ayers, both of 5 (A.C.) Squadron and Private Brown of South Wales Borderers.

Killed, Indian Personnel:—Lascar Fakir and Lascar Mohammeddin.

Injured: British Personnel:—L. A. C. Johnson, seriously, Corporal R. Frost, slightly, Corporal S. E. Fraser, slightly, L. A. C. F. Burton slightly, L. A. C. A. Tyler, slightly, L. A. C. J. Oliver, slightly, (all belonging to 5 A. C. Squadron).

Indian Personnel injured:—Lascar Majid Khan, slightly.

Twenty-three Indian and other ranks of the Army were injured in addition to the above. Details are not available at the headquarters of the R. A. F. As a result of the explosion and the subsequent fire two aircraft machines were completely destroyed.

A Court of Enquiry is being held into the cause of the accident.—A. P.

PARSI FLIERS' 'PLANE CRASHES

Pochkhanawala To Return To India

NAIROBI, Sept. 6.

A telegram received here from Mr. Pochkhanawala states: "Machine has crashed. We are safe. I am returning to India via Durban."

Travellers by air from the South report that both the Parsees, after receiving food dropped from the air walked into Moika whence Dalal proceeded to Livingstone.

(Note: The machine hit a stump when landing on August 22, and the under-carriage was torn away).—Reuter.

BAN ON LAL BAVTA UNION

Baroda Govt. Extend It For Another Year

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Sept. 6.

The Suba Saheb of Baroda has declared the Lal Bavta Union illegal for one year more.

The Baroda Government had declared in August 1934 the Lal Bavta movement illegal for one year as an emergency measure.

Baroda is 'en fete' and villagers in hundreds from adjoining villages are flocking in the city to witness the Ganpati immersion. State ceremony.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND MUNITIONS COMMITTEE

Aeroplane Designer Served With "Sub-poena"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
CHICAGO, Sept 5.

The aeroplane designer Anthony Fokker was served with a 'sub-poena' to attend the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee. According to Senator Nye, the Committee wish to question him regarding certain aircraft sales.

MRS. NAIDU RETURNS TO HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn) Sept. 6

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu after an absence of two months returned home for rest from Wardha.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Solicitor Assistant in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms: Box No. 4829, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted urgently M.B.B.S., Doctors (either-sex) Weaving assistant, First-class Electrician, Salesmen, Qualified Nurses, Governess, Tutoress. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369|371 Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, 3rd floor, Fort, Bombay. (4830).

Wanted gentlemen of position capable of influencing big business, only first class producers need apply. S. N. Guha, Secretary, National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (4828).

Wanted Gentleman (knowledge accounts) starting pay 75|- if able join with Rs. 1,000. Communicate with reply envelope. Box No. 4824, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Matriculates pay up to Rs. 60. Apply immediately with necessary stamp. Principal, Central College, Fort, Belgaum. (4826)

Wanted an experienced blender and a qualified mechanic for a cigarette manufacturing concern. Apply with credentials and terms. to B. K. Aga. Dehra Dun. (4806).

Wanted immediately Engineers and Millers and Contractors or lessees for Big Flour Mills in United Provinces, Bombay and Sind. Apply immediately to Box No. 1723, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young, experienced stenographer, 130 words per minute shorthand, 60 words typewriting, desires position, Box No. 4815, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for a post of an Assistant in the Spinning Dept., from candidates qualified from European University with Degree or Diploma in Technology, and specialised in the subject of Spinning. Salary Rs. 200—20—300 per month. Apply to the Office Asstt. Calico Mills, Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. (1714).

Wanted experienced Manager and Accountant for Page Co-operative Stores, Freelandganj, Dohad. Pay Rs. 60—80 according to qualifications. Must be qualified preferably B.Com., having business experience. Apply with testimonials to President. (4787).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, next door to Central Station, Boarding and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4817).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Tardeo Boys' and Girls' School from Beginning to Matric. Bus Service available. Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. (4813).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage, and Rs. 25 allowance. For Rules and Form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (4827).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertisers hold sole agency for Radios, require financier, preferably prepared to travel. Profitable line. Details at interview, Box No. 4819, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Bombay Suburbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran.	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman desires to buy outright or obtain Agency of pictures produced by notable Indian film companies. Apply Box 4808 "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted in good condition one Alternator Set 100|120 K.W. 50 cycles, 3 phase, 440 volts. Direct coupled to a high speed steam engine of good maker. Steam pressure 100|160 lbs. per sq. inch, back pressure 15 lbs. per sq. inch. Detailed quotation with specification should reach the undersigned not later than 15th September, 35. Manager, the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Dhampur. (1722).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashire Boiler 24 x 6 1|2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Choicest and Cheapest Pateti Cards, Gift books, Fashion papers, Magazines, Letter-writers, Dictionaries, Pictures, Stamp albums, Autographs, Cookery, Poultry, Screen and Radio Books Photo-frames, King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4822).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan. 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2 Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notice, dated the 23rd August, 1935, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating the vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and 'vice versa' on the 7th and 11th September, 1935, on account of immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the North of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves from possible delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 27th August, 1935.
1696.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease for working the Harnandrai Surajmal Ginning & Pressing Factory, consisting of one pressing and two Ginning Factories at Banosa for the current season. Applications are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1935, at his Office Jahangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within 3 months from the commencement of the lease. Intending lessees will be required to give Cash Security for the due performance of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver as Guardian of the property of Shrinivas Surajmal a minor.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1935.
1728.

NEPAL GOVERNMENT LEASE.

The Sole Extracting Right of SABAI GRASS together with other Forest produces will be given on lease for three years from four Duars (Forest Circles) adjoining the districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda and Baharaich, interested parties would please apply to the Secretary, Development Board, Nepal.

1718

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 7th September, and WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1935, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the Old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Fame (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital and part of Chaupati Seaface South-East of the Gymkhana Boat Club House up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 23rd August, 1935.
1695.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (KHORDAD SAL) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1935.
1710

Auction Sales

On SUNDAY, 8th Sept. at 10-30 A.M. By the order of Mr. C. H. Renfree of Messrs. G. D. Petters (India), Ltd., his complete Flat Furniture, consisting of "Queen Anne" type Dining Room and Modern type Bed Room Suites, H.M.V. Electric Radiogram, General Motors Frijidaire Singer Sewing Machine, Crockeries, Glassware etc., at 16-a, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. On View. DHANIDADUNA & SONS, 177, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES EGYPTIAN COTTON (GIZA 7).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in Godown No. 497, of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kalyanam, S.I. India.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

SERIAL Nos.	INSOLVENCY No.	NAMES OF THE INSOLVENTS	DIVIDEND INTENDED TO BE DECLARED
1.	No. 161 of 1931. Re	Mahomed Hussein Ludha Tharia.	First Dividend.
2.	No. 316 of 1932. ,,	Framroze Cowasji Velati.	Do.
3.	No. 236 of 1933. ,,	Fred De Lair.	Do.
4.	No. 316 of 1933. ,,	Edward Thomas Lord.	Do.
5.	No. 299 of 1931. ,,	Richard Edward Holdsworth.	First and Final Dividend.
6.	No. 688 of 1931. ,,	Ramji Luxmichand Shah.	Do.
7.	No. 806 of 1931 ,,	Lionel Hugh Roland Sandwell.	Do.
8.	No. 209 of 1932. ,,	Vinayak Ramji Mhatre.	Do.
9.	No. 230 of 1932 ,,	Ebrahimsaheb Amirsaheb Khan.	Do.
10.	No. 500 of 1932. ,,	Deoji Dhanji Rai.	Do.
11.	No. 666 of 1932. ,,	Harjiwan Chaturbhuj Thakkar, who traded in partnership with others in the name of Devidas Chaturbhuj at Mulji Jetha Market and in the name of Harjiwan Chaturbhuj at Sutar Chawl, Bombay and also in the name of Liladhar Harjiwan at Kolhapur.	First and Final Dividend.
12.	No. 296 of 1933. ,,	Rustomji Behramji Bharucha.	Do.
13.	No. 330 of 1933. ,,	Shankar Keshav Phansalkar.	Do
14.	No. 279 of 1929 ,,	Vallabhdas Vithaldas Vajani, traded as Vajani Watch Company.	Second and Final Dividend.
15.	No. 797 of 1930. ,,	Reginald Joseph McMohan.	Do.
16.	No. 689 of 1926. ,,	Walter Wright Loveday.	Third and Final Dividend.
17.	No. 327 of 1924. ,,	Rahimtulla Ghulamhusein traded as R. Mahomed Jaffer & Company.	Supplementary & Final Divd.
18.	No. 801 of 1931. ,,	Rangildas Vithaldas Khandwala.	Preferential Distribution only.
19.	No. 254 of 1932. ,,	Vinayak Moreshwar Jaykar traded as Jaykar Electric Works.	Do.
20.	No. 300 of 1933. ,,	Jagannath Dharmaji Raut.	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 30th day of August, 1935.
N. B. ABUVALA,
Official Assignee's Office, Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay
High Court, Bombay. 1687

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

SHE WANTED TO DEFY DESTINY? BUT COULD SHE?
Come and See
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
SJT. NANUBHAI B. DESAI'S
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
"BAHAR-E-SULEMANI"
Starring
ZEBUNNISA, NISAR GULAB, JANIBABU, PRABHASHANKER.
etc.
at
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon. and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR
Cinema
DADAR (B.B. & C.I.)
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR
PATETI HOLIDAYS
Starting To-day (4th August)
STAN
LAUREL
and
OLIVER
HARDY
IN
LATEST COMIC CUTS
Busy Bodies—County Hospital
Me and My Pal—Midnight Petrol
Helpmates—Over The Country
Don't Fail To See It
DAILY:—5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on FRI., SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 p.m.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis, when your nerves are weak and impoverished, when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown, there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, B and C, they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL,
Princess St., Bombay.
No. 110.

BANK OF INDIA LTD
Established 7th September, 1906
Head Office.:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, (Bombay); Bandra (Near Bombay); Malabar Hill 38-4 Hughes Road, Bombay); Ahmedabad Ahmedabad (Station Branch); Calcutta, Calcutta (Bara Bazar); Poona, Poona City; Nagpur City; Rajkot; Surat.
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,02,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum Interest on balances in excess of Rs 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS
Opened-Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

N. Y. K. LINE
Around the World Tours
REVISED PASSAGE RATES from Bombay to Bombay via China-Japan-San Francisco—(via Honolulu) or Vancouver-Seattle-New York or Montreal-Southampton or Liverpool-London or Marseilles or Naples—and Colombo.
1ST CLASS THROUGHOUT

	£
Grade A from	175-14-7
Grade B from	162-18-7

1st class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Cabin class Atlantic, 1st class London-Bombay via Colombo

	£
Grade A from	164-14-6
Grade B from	151-18-6

2nd class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Cabin cl. Atlantic, 2nd class London-Bombay via Colombo.

	£
Grade A from	119-19-4
Grade B from	106- 7-4

2nd class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Tourist Atlantic, 2nd class London-Bombay via Colombo.

	£
Grade A from	104- 4-9
Grade B from	90-12-9

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Rs. 20-0 — Mofussil. Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.
YEARLY
Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8
Payment Strictly in Advance
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

...ETHER IN
...WERFUL DRAMA
...REAL INDIAN LIFE !

This picture is selected and sent by the Motion Picture Society of India to the International Cinema Exhibition at Venice

Durga Khote in LIFE is a STAGE

जीवन - नाटक

with

Rampyari, Jayraj, Lavji Mubarak, Maruti Rao, Lavangia.

The Finest Indian Production—years ahead in everything —story--direction-photography

Life to-day is false. We reach out for unrealities that ruin us. O for the peace and well-being of the wilds! That is the lesson of this play.

Directed by the man who made PURAN BHAGTA.

TIME
Daily 5-15, 8, & 10-30 p.m,
Sat., Sunday & Holidays
Matinee 2-45 p. m.

Released by: JAYANT PICTURES.

NOW SHOWING at ROXY TALKIES.

a DEBAKI BOSE production

THE NEW INDIA PUBLICITY Co.

Selections For To-day's Races

Mas d'Antibes Fancied To Beat Play On

(By "Senex")

The following are the Selections for the Third Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE—
WHITE FLOWER 1
VERSHAN 2
BLANCHE 3

2ND RACE—
BUICK 1
THE VICEROY 2
ALHARITH 3

3RD RACE—
GHAFLAH 1
ZOOLUM 2
KABAILA 3

4TH RACE—
FOLLOW ME 1
THE NUN 2
DOPATTA 3

5TH RACE—
NAIDOR 1
THERMOMETER 2
BEDSOCKS 3

6TH RACE—
SOLAR BARN 1
YOUNG BACHELOR 2
QUICK IMAGE 3

7TH RACE—
MAS D'ANTIBES 1
PLAY ON 2
TOLERATE 3

8TH RACE—
FARHAN PASHA 1
YANOOS 2
HAKIM PASHA 3

DAILY DOUBLE:
GHAFLAH & SOLAR BARN.

DAILY TREBLE:
NAIDOR, MAS D'ANTIBES, FARHAN PASHA.

"Roberta" At Wellington

STUBBORN RACE-HORSE RETIRES

Has Refused To Start For 3 Years In Races

For three years they have been trying to make Tetrakis, a racehorse, start.

It has thrown race after race away by refusing to leave with the others.

On August 10, Mr. R. Baron Vick the racehorse trainer, who owns Tetrakis, decided to ride the animal himself in the Hamsey Handicap for amateur riders at Lewes.

This is the first time Mr. Vick had ridden it in a race. In trial gallops he could start Tetrakis like a shot from a gun.

When the tape went up at Lewes and the other horses were far down the field Tetrakis was still refusing to start.

And he is the son of the classic winner Tetratema.

"It is terribly disappointing," said Mr. Vick to a "Sunday Express" representative. "He is such a beautiful horse, but this was his last chance.

"Tetrakis will never breast the tape again."

Steamboat, who will oppose Woodfull of Bangalore, a clever bantamweight in the Professional Boxing Tournament at the Sir C. J. Hall next Friday.

FREEMAN SECURES 200 WICKETS For 8th SUCCESSIVE SEASON

Mitchell-Innes Heads Somerset Batting Averages

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Freeman secured his 200th wicket for the eighth successive season, which is a record in first class cricket. He has actually taken 2,078 wickets within that period.

Hutton played a faultless defensive innings in his stay at the wicket for 245 minutes his chief hits being thirteen 4's.

Baxter, the fast bowler swinging awkwardly returned an analysis of 32.4—15—52—7.

O'Connor hit up 139 by pulling and turning the ball to leg powerfully. He occupied the crease for 205 minutes, his score including one 6 and eighteen 4's.

The Calcutta born player Mitchell-Innes headed the Somerset county batting averages with the following figures:—11 innings 0 not outs. 420 runs 139 runs (highest score) and 38.18 average.

Hammond batted 135 minutes, 36 of his runs coming through boundaries.—Reuter's Special.

Closing Scores

The following are the closing scores:—

Essex vs. Kent

Essex 97 and 394, (Sheffield 53; Eastman 86, O'Connor 139). Kent 195.

Yorkshire vs. M. C. C.

M. C. C. 179. Yorkshire 239. (Hutton 92, Barber 60; Baxter 7 for 52).

Gentlemen vs. Players

Players 270 for 6. (Hardstaff 50. Hammond 106).

Minor Counties vs. South Africans

South Africans 394. Minor Counties 190. (Butler 84. Crisp 5 for 60), and following on, 183 for 7, (Edrich 79). —Reuter.

GOLF COURSE FIRE ARREST

1,000 Balls And 200 Clubs Destroyed

Stated to have been living with his wife in a hut in a field near the Wrekin golf links, Thomas James Barnes 43, was charged at Wellington, Shropshire, the other day, with setting fire to the golf professional's workshop sheds and doing damage to the contents, the property of the Wrekin Golf Club.

The articles destroyed, it was added, included about 1,000 golf balls, over 200 golf clubs, and other property.

Barnes, who was arrested at Cleobury Mortimer, on the Worcestershire border, was remanded in custody.

BOUGHT TO WIN GOVERNOR'S CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

It is understood that Mr. A. C. Ardeshir has purchased the Arab horse "Legion of Honour," with a view to winning the Governor's Cup. The sum of Rs. 12,500 is reported to have been paid for this well-known stayer.

Flower Garden—A Tranquebar message says the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar opened a flower garden offered as a gift to the local Vishnu Shrine by Mr. R. B. Chetty of Durban as a memorial to his father the late Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar and unveiled the moral tablet on Sunday.

HOLIDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Kazi And Dalvi Score Well

Cricket was resumed in Bombay on Friday after nearly a lapse of three weeks due to rains and one-day matches were played in all the Gymkhanas and Clubs ending in draw.

At the Kennedy Sea Face, the Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas were engaged in matches on their grounds, and the Parsee Gymkhana were engaged in a two-day match (Friday and Saturday) at Poona against the Poona Gymkhana. The Bombay Gymkhana were engaged on Friday against the G.I.P. Rly. "B" the latter having scored 61 runs in all and former 95 for 5 wickets at the end of the day's play. At the Islam Gymkhana, the guests were the New Hindus. The Islam Gymkhana were dismissed for 172, and S. A. G. Kazi was the top scorer with 45 runs to his credit, and among the guests, Tulsidas scored at top with 40 and the play was dull on the whole.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
(Ist Innings.)

A. A. A. Fyza, c Bhandaree, b Bith	21
S. M. Kadri, c Gupta, b Kirtikar	18
Botawala, c Kirtikar b Bith	18
Md. Hussein, b Kirtikar	3
Yousuf Ismail, c Chavan, b Kirtikar	0
A. A. Hakim b Bith	0
Akhas Peerbhoy, c Tulsidas b Kirtikar	7
S. A. G. Kazi, b Kirtikar	45
I. A. Nagori, (not out)	26
Faiz Tyabji (run out)	0
Habib Hashumbhoy st. Patil, b Kirtikar	22
Extras	12
Total	172

Total score at fall of wicket 1 for 31, 2 for 57, 3 for 61, 4 for 63, 5 for 64, 6 for 64, 7 for 90, 8 for 126, 9 for 130, 10 for 172.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
Kirtikar	72	6
Bith	54	3
Gupta	16	0
Sanghavi	9	0
Bhandari	1	1

NEW HINDU C. C.
(Ist Innings.)

Bhandaree (run out)	11
Rao, c Fyza b A. A. Hakim	6
Patil b A. U. Botawala	0
Chavan c A. Peerbhay b A. U. Botawala	0
Tulsidas (not out)	40
Kirtikar, c Hakim, b Hasanbhoy	10
Malekar (not out)	9
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	82

Fall of wickets 1 for 10; 2 for 13 3 for 15, 4 for 20, 5 for 44.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
A. U. Botawala	19	2
A. Hakim	25	1
Habib Hasanbhoy	7	1
I. A. Nagori	15	0
A. G. Kazi	1	0
A. Peerbhoy	9	0

At the Hindu Gymkhana the visitors, Gowd Saraswat Club, were dismissed for 182. At the close of the day's play, the Hindu Gymkhana made 80 runs for 3 wickets. K. N. Dalvi from the visitors was the top scorer of the day with 52 runs.

GOWD SARASWAT CLUB.
(Ist Innings.)

S. M. Phatharford, b G. B. Gawanker	5
C. R. Rajadhyakhsha, b C. M. Rana	22
M. T. Koppikar, c S. C. Seth, b C. M. Rana	18
C. S. Sanzgiri, c S. C. Seth, b G. B. Gawankar	17
P. R. Dalvie c Mahajan b Rana	52
K. N. Divekar b Rana	22
S. H. Sukhatankar (run out)	13
B. D. Aras b Seth	0
S. G. Palekar (not out)	20
M. R. Pai l.b.w., b Rana	4
R. A. Lad (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total	182

Fall of wickets 1 for 30; 2 for 36; 3 for 72; 4 for 92; 5 for 112; 6 for 131; 7 for 135; 8 for 163 9 for 178.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
Shah	5	0
S. C. Sheth	45	1
M. N. Ambre	3	0
G. B. Gawankar	37	2
C. M. Rana	67	5
K. G. Pardeshi	9	0
C. H. Chandrana	7	0

HINDU GYM.
(Ist Innings.)

K. P. Pondwal c R. A. Lad, b M. R. Pai	11
Ambre l.b.w., b M. R. Pai	18
S. C. Seth (not out)	20
R. S. Maharajan l.b.w., b M. R. Pai	0
C. M. Rana (not out)	19
Extras	12
Total (for 3 wickets)	80

Fall of wicket 1 for 36; 2 for 41; 3 for 41.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
Divekar	17	0
S. S. Sanzgiri	3	0
M. R. Pai	16	3
M. T. Koppikar	6	0
Palekar	7	0
Phatharford	8	0
Aras	5	0
P. R. Dalvi	6	0

It is now definitely understood that Dr. Syed Mahmood will contest the ensuing by-election to the Legislative Assembly from the Tirhut Division Mahomedan Constituency on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

VAZIRUDULLAH AGAIN ARRESTED

Under Foreigners' Act

Wazirudullah was arrested on Wednesday night by the City Police at Null Bazaar on a charge of having disobeyed the Government Order under the Foreigners' Act by returning to Bombay without the previous permission of the Police Commissioner.

He was placed before Mr. Osgistrate, Sixth Court on Thurscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court on Thursday and the police applied for a remand, which was granted.

It will be recalled that Wazirudullah was arrested last year and interned in the Byculla House of Correction. The arrest was made under the Foreigners' Act.

Wazirudullah was treated at the Byculla Jail as an ordinary convicted prisoner. As a protest against this treatment he went on a hunger strike.

In the meanwhile, his brother filed an affidavit under the Habeas Corpus, provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, before the then Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy. The application for the production of the prisoner in Court was rejected by the Acting Chief Justice on the ground that the affidavit of the prisoner's brother was not sufficient basis for the issue of a rule.

Wazirudullah was put up before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of disobeying the jail rules by refusing to take jail diet.

After his release he was sent to Rampur State, as it is alleged he was a native of that State.

On Wednesday night he was arrested at Null Bazaar as he is stated to be a Rampur State Subject but he claims that he was born in British India.

On Thursday Mr. Oscar H. Brown remanded him to Police custody, but later in the day Mr. B. A. Dalal appeared before the Magistrate and applied for bail.

The Magistrate ordered Wazirudullah to be released on a bail bond of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 cash to be deposited with two sureties in like amount.

PETITION TO MAYOR

Foreign Meat And Fish Dealers Plead For Revision Of License Fees

The Bombay Provision Merchants Association has sent a petition to the Mayor of Bombay, regarding the recovery of license fees for sale of imported meat and foreign fish.

In the course of the petition it is stated:—

The members of the said Association consist of merchants dealing in hundred and one kinds of tin and cold storage provisions and stores. No doubt some of the merchants do business on large and extensive scale but not all.

By a resolution No. 311 confirmed by the Corporation on 28th August, 1934. (Vide Letter from the Commissioner No. M 4199 dated 18th May, 1934) a fixed fee of Rs. 100 per annum for a license for an outside shop for the sale of imported meat and foreign fish was sanctioned.

Merchants' Grievance

This flat and uniform rate of license fee of Rs. 100 for all traders big and small, operates as a great hardship on traders who in order to retain the clientele and customers are obliged to keep and sell each month a few pounds of foreign meat and foreign frozen fish.

A casual glance at the Table of License Fees fixed by the Municipal Commissioner will at once convince the reader that in this particular case no grading scale of minimum and maximum fees has been prescribed but a flat rate has been imposed irrespective of the quantity, area or weight of meat or fish exposed for sale. Such a fixed and uniform rate of license fees is against the spirit of the Section as is quite evident from the prescribed scale of fees of hundreds of other commodities given in the Table of License Fees. It is also a clear deviation and departure from the practice followed by the Municipal Commissioner since the enactment of the Act i. e. 1888.

The practice hitherto followed and adopted by the Municipality is to levy a sliding scale of fees, according to quantity, weight, measure or space occupied by a licensed commodity, fixing a minimum and maximum fee in a large majority of cases. The reason assigned by the Municipal Commissioner "that more strict supervision would be necessary" is begging the question. A strict supervision by the Municipal Inspectors is always necessary for the purpose of securing Municipal revenue and safeguarding public health. These imported meat and fish are always kept at a certain temperature both in the shop refrigerators along with other alike stock, and in the Cold Storages from where the merchants secure their supply from day to day according to their requirements.

Not A Fee

The margin of profit on such costly foreign meat and fish is very small and the profit on sale cannot even cover the exhorbitant amount of Rs. 100 as the license fee, which is really in the nature of a "tax" and not "fee."

If the present rate of license fee is maintained the trade would fall into the hands of a limited well-to-do traders who would monopolise the sale, profiteer and would indirectly deviate the up-country orders to Calcutta, Karachi and other big centres which have not yet introduced a license fee.

We most respectfully beg to point out that according to the Superintendent of Markets Letter No. M-4199 of 1934-35 dated 4th March, 1935, no license fee is required for the sale of tinned fish or Kippers, finan, haddock, etc. which are imported from foreign countries and sold cheap in the market as compared to frozen fish which has been licensed.

Leaving aside the above controversial points of law we do most humbly and respectfully beg Your Worship in the name of justice, equity and good conscience to revise this uniform flat rate of license fee and introduce a sliding scale of fees prescribing a minimum of Rs. 5 and maximum of Rs. 25, as in the case of numerous other commodities mentioned in the Table of License Fees fixed by the Municipal Commissioner and published for the convenience of the traders.

Nariman Case

According to the forcible contention of Mr. K. F. Nariman up held by the trying learned Presidency Magistrate and the Government of Bombay in recent case of Kemp vs. K. F. Nariman under the Motor Vehicles Act, it was more or less successfully argued and upheld that a "fee" can be levied for the upkeep and maintenance of a Department and anything recovered beyond such expenses is in the nature of a "tax" and no such "tax" can be levied and recovered by the Commissioner for the purposes of General revenue, except by an Act of the Legislature.

ACCUSED FINED FOR POISONING DOGS

But Acquitted Of Charge Of Outraging Woman's Modesty

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 6.

On a charge of poisoning two dogs, who met with instantaneous death, Istep Manewel Souz alias Ghodekar (58), of Uttan, was convicted yesterday by Mr. P. R. Nathekar second class Magistrate of Thana Mahal, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 1-1/2 months' hard labour. The Magistrate ordered that if fine be recovered Rs. 50 be paid as compensation to the complainant Dr. Henry Michael Johnson.

The accused was acquitted by the Magistrate of charges of house trespass and outraging the modesty of Isabella, (30) the female cook of the doctor, in the complainant's absence on March 7 last between 2 and 3 p.m.

Mr. D. J. Raje, the assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. W. A. Rege with Mr. G. B. Walavalkar for the defence.

Alleged Outrage.

The prosecution case was that on March 7 last an hour after the doctor left for Bombay the accused entered the complainant's house by the kitchen door and embraced Isabella from behind with such force that she was not able to breath freely. She somehow set herself free from the hold of the accused and ran towards the house of Mr. Pereira, entered it by the back door and stood in the presence of Mrs. Pereira, who was doing needle-work. The accused followed her and again held her in his arms. He tried to drag Isabella saying that he would give her a nice present. The four dogs of the complainant doctor appeared on the scene, and one of them attacked the accused. He left Isabella and turned to the dog who bit him. In the meantime she slipped away.

The accused was then alleged to have thrown a packet of poisoned meat-pieces, on eating which the two dogs died after convulsions. The two dogs were valued at Rs. 90 according to the complainant doctor. The investigation was carried out by Sub-Inspector B. B. Sawant of the Thana Mahal police. The pieces of flesh were certified by the Chemical Analyser to contain strichnine, the strongest poison.

The accused denied the charges brought against him.

Witness Disbelieved.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, remarked that the accused did not enter the hourse of Dr. Johnson with a view to molest or outrage the modesty of his servant Isabella. He did not follow her to the house of Mr. Pereira to outrage her modesty The uncorroborated story of Isabella regarding the former allegation could not be believed, while the story regarding the latter allegation was quite improbable. It was highly improbable that the accused, who had a grandson, was an influential and a well-to-do man, would stoop to do such a mean act with a woman, who was a mere servant.

Proceeding the Magistrate observed that the accused having been enraged at the bite of one of the dogs, it was most certain that he must have kept the poisoned meat-pieces in the packet. The defence suggestion that Isabella might have administered poison to the dogs through mistake did not stand to reason at all.

The accused was acquitted of the charges of house trespass and outraging modesty of a married woman, but was convicted on a charge of mischief to animals and fined Rs. 100 as stated above.

LUNCHEON TO MISS THAMBU CHETTY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Miss Philomena Thambu Chetty the talented Violinist, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Europe, was entertained at a delightful luncheon party at Brandon Restaurant, Victoria Terminus by Mr. S.S. Rajan to-day.

Among those present were: Mrs. Thambu Chetty, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, Major Ormerod, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Rajgopalachari, Second Member, Mysore State.

Miss Philomena Chetty, who has been flooded with invitations during her short stay in Bombay, is leaving for Bangalore this evening and will return to Bombay at the end of December when she is expected to give some recitals.

VICAR AGAIN IN WITNESS BOX

Defence Counsel Opens Arguments In Kurla Church Theft Case

Father F. X. L. Fernandez, the Vicar of the Kurla Church was recalled as a Court witness on Thursday, when the Kurla Church Theft Case came up for hearing, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

In the above case, Mathew Rodriques has charged C. Walton and Rongia with theft of mangoes from the Kurla Church property at Mahim and also criminal trespass.

At the outset, Mr. M. M. Karbhari, counsel for the first accused stated that the transfer application had been rejected by the High Court.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, counsel for the complainant made an application that the copy of the transfer application which had been sworn to by the first accused and which contained certain statements, relevant to the case, should be taken on record, as it completely proved the prosecution case.

NEW FIBRICA.

Mr. Karbhari objected. After hearing arguments on both side, the Magistrate disallowed the application.

Father Fernandez in the course of his evidence stated that Walton and three others were appointed Wardens of the Kurla Church in May 1933 and in the middle of 1935, the whole Fibrica (Advisory body to the Parish Priest) was dissolved and a New Fibrica was appointed, which was functioning still. He was aware that Walton and the other members of the dissolved Fibrica had made a complaint to the Archbishop about mismanagement of the Church properties.

Continuing the witness stated that the keys etc., of the Church properties were still with the members of the dissolved Fibrica. There was a school attached to the Church at Kurla. Walton and other members of the dissolved Fibrica had refused the keys of that school, which is being conducted by them even now. The Church safe has not yet been opened, as one of the keys was with Walton. Moneys collected by Walton and other members of the dissolved Fibrica, had not been handed over to the witness or the treasurer.

With the above witness the case closed, and the arguments commenced. Mr. Karbhari in the course of his arguments stated that the complainant was not a bona fide contractor but had been set up to make out a theft case. There was no documentary evidence to prove that he had taken the contract excepting the receipt produced to show that the balance of an amount had been paid on 15|3|35. At that time a dispute had been going on Walton and other members of the Fibrica had given a contract to some other person and a bonafide dispute in progress.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and arguments would be continued on September 23.

IMPROVING SARDA ACT

Committee To Do Propaganda Against Child Marriages

The Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, Anti-Child Marriage Committee, writes:

The All-India Women's Conference has constituted an Anti-Child Marriage Committee with the following objects in view:—

(1.) To carry on an intensive nation-wide propaganda against Child marriage,

(2) To institute prosecutions under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, and

(3.) To agitate for improvements in the above Act

On behalf of the Conference and the Committee, I invite such of your readers as are interested in the above-mentioned purposes to correspond with me giving us any suggestions they may have to offer in the matter.

We shall also be glad to receive (1) information regarding existing Anti-Child Marriage Committee and (2) names of persons who are prepared in their areas to organise new Committees for the same purpose.

I need hardly add that, considering the shameful magnitude of this preventible evil, only an organised and nation-wide attack on it will be adequate.

The following are the results of matches played under Northern Union Rugby rules on Thursday:

Hull 7, Salford 5.

Acton Millesden 29, Featherstone 14.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 9, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-l-Akkar 8, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 1, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Hightide: 6-27; 17-37
Lowtide: 12-49.

Parsi New Year's Day.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S S Ranchi with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup Semi-final: Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Durhams vs. Winners, Wednesday's replay.
Harwood Football League: City Police vs. Telephone Company, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 8.

Harwood Football League: Blue Rangers vs H. M.'s Customs, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.; Staff and Departmental vs. Barras, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. and Texaco vs. B. E. S. T., Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the (10th Sept. 1935).

Y. M. C. A.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Mr. Joseph Callan will speak at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, on "Jesus".

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet into Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Selihoth' for the day of Atonement will be the subject of study.

LECTURE ON POET 'KANT'

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Gokalibai Punamchand High School a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Chandulal Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Gujarati Poet Kant"

DIVINE SERVICE.

The Weekly Divine Service, under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal, will be conducted by Mr. J. G. Gadre in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

"TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION"

Telegrams for Iraq can also be accepted during the interruption via I. R. C. (by for transmission through Cairo at the same rates as via Karachi.

"HINDUS AND HNDU ARMY"

Under the auspices of the Angre's Wadi Gandeshotsav Mandal Sjt. L. B. Bhopatkar will deliver a lecture on "Hindus and Hindu Army", to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

The Managing Committee of Bombay Hawkers Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Union office at 2 p.m. to discuss the development of the Union.

MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of Mahavir Students' Union, Mr. Gnanidas will deliver a lecture on "Our Youth Society" to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. in the lecture-hall of the Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank.

TRAFFIC REGULATION

The Commissioner, of Police, Bombay, has issued an order for the regulation of traffic for to-day, being one of the principal days for the immersion of Canpatis.

The order appears in the "Public Notices" columns.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the members of the Committee and other ward workers will go for 'Khadi Feri' to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. B. S. Sukhtankar will deliver the lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Karma Yoga and Karma Sanyasa".

CUMOO SULAIMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

In the month of August 1935, 6611 Patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 2739 Males 2914 Women and 958 Children and 9 patients have taken advantage of the maternity Hospital of the Trust.

ALMEIDA TRUSTS CONDOLENCE FOR LATE T. FERREIRA.

"At a meeting, presided over by H. E. the Archbishop of Bombay, of the Trustees of the Rev. Fr. D. G. D'Almeida's Educational Fund, it was resolved that the deepest sympathy of the Trustees be conveyed to the father and family in their bereavement on the sad death of the late Mr. Thomas Ferreira, who was one of the senior Trustees of the Fund and whose loss is a great blow to the community and also to the Trust which to a great measure owes its inauguration to him".

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Clive of India" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spering" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-15 a.m "Sal-Mubarak" by A. K. Vesavevala (in Gujarati.) 10-30 a.m. A special concert by Master Vasant 12-0 noon. European programme of the M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

4-30 p.m. Children's hour. (Stories in Marathi). 5-0 p.m. Auntie Beryl and her party. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m Indian programme of recorded hits. 7-30 p.m. European programme of the 'Request" Hour. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. SB. Light classical music by Bai Saraswatibai Fatarpekar. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. 8-00 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano), Max Turganoff (Tenor), and Vladmir Elin (Baritone). 8-45 p.m. The R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Motor Race over the Ards Circuit, Belfast. A running commentary. The commentators include John Snagge at Newtownards and Henry McMullan at Comber. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, president of the Society, in the hall of Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'Studies in Buddhism'.

MR. ALPHONSO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Tarun Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Anandilal Podar High School to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.), when Professor Corria Alphonso will speak on "Lives of Great Men".

Mr. Rambhai Bakshi will preside.

LOHANAS ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Elocution Competition of the Lohana Undergraduates will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Higher Education Lohana Boarding 48, Hughes Road.

Rao Bahadur H. B. Katak will preside.

THANKSGIVING MASS

The first Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will be offered at 9 a.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, The Rev. Fr. V. Gracias, D.D., will preach.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union, will be held in the Head Office of the Union, to-day (Saturday) at 1-30 p.m. for considering the retrenchment policy of the Municipal Authorities in the work-shop.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The usual weekly meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association will not be held at the Laxmi Nagar Khar to-morrow (Sunday), the place being engaged for the Ganpati celebrations.

Children are however advised to take part in the Competitions to be held there on the same day at 8-30 a.m.

PARSI NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsi New Year Celebration Gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Minerva Cinema Lamington Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. F. E. Bharucha will preside. Dr. J. K. Daji and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver short speeches to be followed by a Cinema Show in which Art and Industry and Life in Japan and Australia will be exhibited.

COLLECTIONS FOR BENGAL FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Babu Lalitmohan Pal, the President of the Bombay Bengalee Union, has collected the following amounts and clothes for the relief of the flood and famine striken people of Bengal. Rs. 125 remitted to Prof. P. C. Ray Calcutta.

The Committee with procession will proceed towards Bazargate Street, today Saturday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to collect funds and clothes.

Collections on Sunday and Tuesday as were Rs. 194 and 9 bales of clothes.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND

Found one Pass (G.I.P. Railway) School No. 240 between Dadar and Bombay, Owner please apply. Mr. M. L. Jadav C/o A. C. Patel Bldg. Ground Floor 47 Sandhurst Road, East, Corner of Chinch Bundar Road, Bombay.

PARSI LADIES ON SCREEN

M. P. Society Disapproves C. J. Hall Meeting Protest

An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India, was held on Friday, the 6th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. at their premises Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, to discuss the situation arising from the agitation of a section of the Parsi community regarding the employment of Parsi Ladies in film producing companies.

The meeting recorded its strong disapproval of their most unreasonable attitude and the language used in the meeting held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, and decided to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Society at an early date to lodge its protest.

MOON MILL STRIKE

G. K. U. To Open Negotiations For Settlement

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the strikers of the Moon Mill was held on Thursday evening at 5-30 p.m. on the new road at Sewri. The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. D. Patil and addressed by Messrs. Karnik and Bhogale.

The speakers explained how the four looms system would lead to unemployment, and increased pressure of work on the remaining workers. It was pointed out that if the system was introduced in the Moon Mill it would spread to all the other mills in Shewri, and affect all the workers. Workers in other mills were therefore exhorted to lend their support to the strikers of the Moon Mill.

The meeting was also attended by the workers from the China, Jubilee and Swan Mills and they expressed their solidarity with the Moon Mill strike.

A similar meeting was held on Friday morning at 8 a.m. Mr. S. P. Bhise presided and Messrs. Karnik, Rane and Nimbkar addressed the meeting. It was decided at the meeting to address a letter to the Agent intimating the demands of the strikers and requesting the mill-owner to open negotiations.

MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which was fixed for the 7th is postponed to Friday the 13th Sept. at 9 p.m.

NAVROZ CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

The Parsis celebrated the New Year Eve or Navroz on Friday with great eclat. The fire temples and Agiaris were crowded with men and women who went in hundreds to offer prayer and thanksgiving to the Almighty for His protection during the year that has passed. To-day the New Year begins, and the Parsis will celebrate it with the same enthusiasm and devotion as in the provious day. The day will begin with prayers at the agiaris and fire temples, and will end in festivities.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Meherally's Lecture At Jinnah Hall To-day

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will deliver a lecture on "Revolutionary China" at the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the International lecture series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside.

Three Paper Quetta Fund

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Reiceipt dated 6-9-1935 is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
Previously acknowledged	28,777	15
Collection from Jubulpore Cantonment Hindus and Muslims through Seth Ratanchand Golacha. Mr. Narsinghdas Agarwal, S. A. Samad Durrani and Fakhruddin M. Shamsi	105	0
Total	Rs. 28882	15

GANPATI FESTIVALS AT INDORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 6.

The festivities arranged by the Club Indore to celebrate the Ganesh festival concluded yesterday with an instructive Kirtan by Ghate of Rutlam before a crowded audience on the abolition of untouchability.

RAPE CASE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 6.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted yesterday Nabob Saleuddin Helbe (30) and Krishna Bala, the servant of the first accused who were charged with abduction of a married girl Themi, aged 18, wrongful confinement and rape and abetment of the last charge respectively.

The case for the Crown was that on May 22 last the first accused seduced Themi, a 18-year-old Konkani girl, to his house and wrongfully confined her, for the night and committed rape on her, while the second accused bolted the door from outside.

The accused denied the charges and added that they, being on bad terms with the police patil of Megathane village, were falsely implicated by the latter.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' of the charges of abduction and rape, and as assessors they expressed their unanimous opinion that the first accused was not guilty of wrongful confinement. They gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

The Additional Sessions Judge, accepting the Jury's verdict acquitted both the accused.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Public Demand Is There

It was nearly four months ago that the Police Commissioner of Bombay moved in the matter of introducing four-anna taxis in the city on the same lines as two-seater taxis are run in Rangoon. He notified his intention to the taxi-owners and drivers. The latter carried on an agitation against the introduction of four-anna taxis. But they were prepared for a compromise and agreed to run the present taxis at six annas per mile provided the idea of putting four-anna taxis on the road was given up. A few days later, the Commissioner of Police came out with a notification to the effect that he had postponed introduction of four-anna taxis as there was not sufficient public demand for it.

Agitation during the past three months through the press must have been a sufficient eye-opener to the Commissioner that there is "public demand" for four-anna taxis. As to what the Commissioner means by a public demand none seems to be aware. In the words of Mr. Goverdhandas Morarji, "Does the Commissioner of Police want public demand to take the form of a motoring hartal or his requirement of public demand would be met by a resumption of Civil Disobedience?" There has been more than enough proof that there is a public demand for the immediate introduction of four-anna taxis in the City. Bombay would be lost to all sense of civic pride as the "urbs prima in Indis" if it denied to its population which lesser centres in the country are providing.

Meter Charges

The Bombay Corporation passed a resolution the other day asking the Municipal Commissioner to report about the advisability of approaching the B. E. S. and T. Co., for the reduction of meter charges, for electric installations in the city. The matter will come up before the Tramways and Telephone Committee for discussion shortly. Hitherto many persons have been under the impression that these meters were a costly affair and, therefore, the rental charge of eight annas per month charged by the Company was justifiable. It was made known that the meter did not cost more than ten rupees and the rental charge was too heavy. The Municipal Commissioner observed that those installing electricity in their houses were at liberty to have any type of meters they chose. But it was pointed out that for the main connection the meter approved of by the Company must be used. In these circumstances, the Corporation have done a service to a large number of citizens in asking for a reduction of the rental charges from eight to four annas. And it ought not to be difficult for the B. E. S. and T. Company to accede to the proposal of the Corporation.

INDIAN LADY EDUCATIONIST FOR ZANZIBAR

Kamalabai Jamkhandi To Work As Aga Khan School Head Mistress

Mrs. Kamalabai H. Jamakhandi, B.A. B.T. T.D. hailing from Karnatak (Dublin) sailed by s.s. Kenya on 4th September, to join duties at Zanzibar as the Head Mistress of H. H. the Aga Khan Anglo-Gujerathi Girls' High School, Zanzibar.

Mrs. Jamakhandi took her training course in the University of London Institute of Education both in Theory and Practice. She passed the Practical examination of Teachers Syndicate of the Cambridge University and also got the Higher Diploma in Education of the Dublin University. She took a short course of Montessori Method in London under Madame Montessori's personal supervision.

The services of Mrs. Jamakhandi has been lent to H. H. Aga Khan Board of Education of Zanzibar by the Bombay and Central Government, before which she was in the Training College for Women at Poona.

Vehicular Traffic In City

CLOSING OF CERTAIN ROADS TO-DAY DUE TO GANPATI IMMERSION

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisements, which appear elsewhere in this issue, and which have been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding the closing of certain city roads to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of immersion of Ganpatis.

MR. MASANI FOR EUROPE

Will Attend Orientalists' Congress At Rome

Mr. R. P. Masani will sail for Europe on September 9 to attend the Nineteenth International Congress of Orientalists which will be held in Rome from September 23 to 29 as a delegate from the University of Bombay, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and other Literary organisations.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Moreshwar Ramchandra, (40) a gold-smith took some nitric acid on Thursday morning. He was removed to a hospital where he died later.

It appears he had suffered loss in his business some time back.

BOMBAY, Friday.

A nine-year child named Yamunabai fell down from the parapet of a building, which is a Cement Chawl at Tadwadi, Byculla, on Thursday evening while attempting to look down on the road.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital with extensive injuries all over her body. She died there later.

An inquest on her will be held to-morrow.

JOIN THE FUN
Warner Bros. Flaming Filming of Mexico's Million-Dollar Paradise of Girls, Song and Laughter!
SPECIAL PARSI NEW YEAR Attraction!
MEET ALL THESE STARS IN CALIENTE
PAT O'BRIEN
Dolores DEL RIO
Edward Everett HORTON
LEO CARRILLO
THE DE MARCOS
100's of Girls
And the GIRLS at THE CAPITOL
FROM TO-DAY.
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Free List Suspended.

JOIN THE CHEERING CROWDS
CLIVE of INDIA
STARRING Ronald COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG
at The REGAL
FOR ONE MORE WEEK
DAILY 3 SHOWS
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Theatre Magnificent

A LITTLE WINK
A LITTLE SMILE
A LITTLE KISS
Flirtatious Simone . . . full of zip and la vie, and the romantic hero of 'One Night of Love'. Whatta pair! Their escapades turn Paris upside down and stand it on its ear!
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
Featuring Gordon & Revel's New Song Hits! "Je Jouay", "Bon Jour Mes'selle", "Why Do They Call It Gay Paree?", "Paris in Spring"
Adolph Zukor presents
'Paris in Spring'
A Paramount Picture with
MARY ELLIS
TULLIO CARMINATI
Ida Lupino Lynne Overman
Directed by Lewis Milestone
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

MR. RUSTOMJI DORABJI
the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies wishes to-day to all his Parsi patrons and the entire Zoroastrian community a
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
* * * * * * * * *
RECORD CROWDS DEMANDED IT!
ROBERTA
Held over for the FESTIVE PATETI WEEK for the SECOND WEEK!
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
IRENE DUNNE
have captured Bombay in this wonder show!
ROBERTA
The crowds won't let them go!
To-day: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON
Plans Open Phone 22666.

Telephone No. 22081. Telegrams "Chronicle"
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bal House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935

THE FIGHT BEGINS

Sir Henry Craik is reported to have been remarkably dispassionate in moving the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. This is not quite surprising. Why should he have been otherwise? But it was rather a cynical joke on the part of the Home Member to demand of Indian M.L.A.'s to agree with equal dispassionateness to the continued deprivation of the people of India of their liberties. He forgot his own passionate answers and refusals that were the main feature of the last session of the Assembly and they almost all arose out of the executive action taken under the very Criminal Law which he was inviting honourable members to agree to perpetuate. As to the merits of his plea, Mr. Satyamurti effectively made short work of it by quoting sections of the Indian Penal Code to prove that all the offences mentioned in the Bill could be dealt with. "But the difficulty was that the Government did not trust even their own courts of law and wanted full powers to deal effectively and quickly with those whom they merely suspect."

Their Main Object

The main object of the Bill is to invest the executive with unlimited powers, free from any serious responsibility to any other authority. That was proved by no less a person than Sir Henry Craik himself by his obstinate—and successful—defiance of public opinion during the last Assembly on the subjects, to quote a few instances, of the Detenus, the Hindustan Seva Dal and the Khudai Khidmatgars. The principles of Law and Justice did not matter, protestations of innocence did not matter, even open challenges did not matter. Sir Henry Craik refused to change the stand taken by the executive; Government were "satisfied" that they were right. And that was enough because, thanks to this Criminal Law Amendment Act, nothing more was needed. Under it he could flout public opinion then and it is this law that he would, if he could, make permanent practically in defiance of universal protests and opposition on the part of Indians. And yet the new orator of Government benches had actually the courage to say that the Government of India was based on the will of the people! Dr. Deshmukh's crushing retort to Sir James Grigg's interposition, brings into relief the inconsistency of official attitude. He said: "If you say ours is a dictatorial Government and as such milder than that of European dictators, then I join issue. But while pretending that you are believers in Parliamentary Institutions yet propose to set up a little Mussolini in every district and a Hitler at the top that I cannot swallow."

Home Member's Bug-bears

The Home Member's bug-bears were Terrorism, Communism, Communalism and Civil Disobedience. Thanks to the Criminal Law Amendment Act it is practically impossible to discuss the meaning, the conditions and other circumstances implicit in Civil Disobedience or to answer the statements made with impunity by Government spokesmen. Communism is a bogey which has been trotted out in discourteous disregard, to say the least of it, of the judgment of a High Court. Terrorism is limited to Bengal and surely there is no justification for measures that are repugnant to the spirit of democracy and to the very soul of British jurisprudence itself save under Hitlerism or Fascism. And communalism is an after-thought which Sir Henry would have been better advised to leave alone. For, curious as it may sound, the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act have seldom, if ever, been used against communalist agitators and the Communalist Press. These are the pleas and this is the Law which is sought to be perpetuated. And what is more significant is that it should be sought to be burdened on future Governments with that extraordinary eager officiousness that inspires the Safeguards in the India Act. Does the Home Member really think that that officiousness would deceive anybody?

A Farcical Gesture

The Italian representatives only gave a tactless demonstration of hyper-sensitiveness—or was it a crude attempt at registering righteous indignation?—when they left the meeting of the League Council as a protest against Professor Jeze's attacks which, they complain, were unstomachable. But the "gesture" can hardly be expected to be taken seriously when the echo of Signor Mussolini's own graceless attacks—not only on the Abyssinians but on "Black" nations—is still ringing in the ears of the world. Nor do we find much sense in the argument that they "would not have been so disturbed if the speaker had been an Abyssinian." What concerned the League Council, and the Italian delegates, was not who said it but what was said. And by staging this walk-out they have betrayed the weakness of their own cause. That the plain-speaking in which Dr. Jeze indulged was unstomachable to them is not surprising. No wrong-doer ever relished a recounting of his wrongs to his face. This protest only confirms that Italy is afraid of facing unpalatable facts in the open and that her representatives are only seeking an excuse to be rid of the inconvenient enquiry that the League Council may institute.

Besides, the speech of Dr. Jeze and the Italians' withdrawal which it caused, the meeting was notable for the speech of the Russian delegate. M. Litvinoff perhaps opened his lips for the first time to speak on this question; but he spoke with refreshing candour and summed up the issues at a moment when his colleagues seemed to have all but forgotten the purpose of their meeting. He rightly interpreted the Italian demands as "in effect an invitation to members of the Council to repudiate their own international obligations." What was even more opportune he reminded them that "no internal conditions could deprive a State of its right to integrity and independence." This, of course, knocks the bottom out of Italy's whole position. Be that as it may, Russia and Britain and France, whom Italy now openly accuses of being "interested" in the question, can yet save the honour and 'raison d'etre' of the League, especially when other members are behind them as revealed by the debate at Geneva.

Maligning The Dead

By sheer reiteration of views, and sentiments that can hold their own even against Nazi passions and prejudices Doctor Moonje has, by now, established the right of his opinions to be treated neither with seriousness nor with respect. The same applies to his unfailing and incorrigible efforts which are fondly designed as cleverly naive diplomacy but invariably end in causing amusement because of their obviousness or irritation because of the perversion of facts. But there is one point in Doctor Moonje's long interview at Hubli which deserves serious notice. Defending himself against certain charges, he is reported to have said: "It must be known to all that men like the late Pundit Motilal Nehru and the late Mr. C. R. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khan have also differed from Congress politics and programme and started parties and carried on propaganda against Congress. If they could be called malicious haters, then I am in good company."

Dr. Moonje has distorted facts and what is most shocking is that he has maligned the dead. Pundit Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das and Hakim Ajmal Khan never stabbed the Congress—it would be a monstrous libel on the memory of these patriots even to suggest they could ever have stabbed the Congress—as Doctor Moonje has tried to do. They never started a "rival" Swaraj Party for the purpose of fighting Congress at the polls. Indeed so far from being guilty—the very idea is horribly repugnant—of starting anti-Congress parties themselves they regarded those who would do so as "diseased limbs" fit only to be amputated. And none of them would ever have dreamt of rushing immediately after serving a week's imprisonment to the Round Table Conference, while Congress was an "outlaw" and Congressmen in jail. In sheer decency, Doctor Moonje should leave at least the dead alone.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(By K. T. SHAH)

The Simla sessions of the Assembly commenced on Monday in an atmosphere of apathy and listlessness that is difficult to account for quite satisfactorily. Attendance was rather thin, both in the Galleries and on the floor of the House, not necessarily because fewer members were present in Simla; but because those present and attending were not all in the House at the moment it commenced its business. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was unable to attend because of a slight indisposition; while several others were in the lobbies greeting old friends and making new acquaintances. The atmosphere in the lobbies was, indeed, more stimulating than that in the House itself.

Work commenced with a number of condolence motions moved "en bloc" by the Leader of the House, and supported in a happy little speech by the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Desai's fluency of speech and choice of diction is nowhere so conspicuous as on such occasions. Sir Basil's praises were sung in no uncertain voice by leaders of all sections of the House,—even though few in the present Assembly could speak of him from personal knowledge and collaboration. Other stalwarts were mourned, more, perhaps, because convention required than because the mourners really felt the loss,—though perhaps the loss of Lala Fakirchand is a heavy one to the Congress Party. But even such conventions have their human value; and the House struck a real note of sympathy, when speaker after speaker spoke in heartfelt tones of the deceased colleagues of every party.

Question Hour

A number of questions followed, bringing out some curious traits of official spokesmen, and their indefatigable critics and interrogators. Mr. Satyamurti was, perhaps, not quite in his element, at least on the first day; for his volley of supplementary questions was neither as rigorous nor as persistent as those who saw him at such work in Delhi might have expected. However, he made up for that on the next day when the Home Member was furiously heckled on the subject of stationing troops in Bengal. The very ill-advised remark of Sir Henry Craick that the people of the District actually welcomed the troops, and that there were no complaints led to an inevitable fire of supplementaries, in which Mr. Satyamurti, though not the only one, was not the least pointed and effective. Sir M. Zafrulla's style of answering questions sounds very clear-cut, almost to the verge of curtness; and invested with an air of finality, which the supplementaries often prove to be utterly ungrounded. He seems to consider answering questions a sort of a hide-and-seek game, in which his role is to disclose as little as possible, and make as much as possible of what he discloses. Perhaps he would be a little sobered down, when he meets the bludgeon strokes of some Opposition stalwart like Prof. Ranga or Gadgil, not to mention Pandit Govind Ballabh or Mr. Satyamurti. Sir James Grigg has the same style, but with a trifle more of obvious contempt for his interrogators: an air of arrogance imparted by the consciousness of supreme and exclusive wisdom, which comes out best when some ill-advised questioner treads upon Sir James's pet corn of Gold Exports or Balance of Trade. Sir Nripendra Sircar is a masterhand at evasion or verbal sleights, which almost dumbfounded the House when he declared that no negotiations were going on with Indian Princes regarding their joining the Federation whether through Monckton or Foxton. Try as his interrogators might, they could not draw from him more

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

A NEW YEAR MESSAGE

"In Indian Emancipation Lies Our True Salvation"

By K. F. NARIMAN II.

The inference that it was a happy design which brought the ships of early Zoroastrians to the hospitable shores of India is further justified by an historical record in a well-known publication by H. G. Wells "Outlines of History." In the reign of Shapor I in Persia, a modified and reformed type of Zoroastrianism prevailed, called Manichaevism, named after its founder and teacher Mani. His object was to clarify and extol the confused teachings and knowledge of original Zoroastrian tenets, and doctrines and he started his great mission both in East and West and penetrated through Iran, Turkistan and even part of India. The historian remarks that in the East "he did not come across any dangerous Nomads, but there were great and flourishing cities and men had education and leisure for theological studies and arguments. After completing his mission in the East, he travelled Westward, there he met with a different experience; instead of tolerance and hospitality of the East, he met with cruel persecution and intolerant fanaticism from Nestorian Christianity and ultimately in 270 A.D. a Christian Monarch had him crucified and his body flayed and then followed a fierce persecution of his adherents till they were practically extirpated from Christian lands.

A Contrast

Such was the terrible fate of even a Zoroastrian Reformer a his followers and it serves as an instructive contrast to the hospitable and kind treatment in the East. Even in later days instances have been recorded where in the pre-British period Zoroastrian priests were received with honour and dignity by Indian potentates and during this long period of 13 centuries there has not been a single instance recorded by history of any serious persecution or an act of sacrilege against their religion. Some minor acts of harassment and encroachments occurred only very recently. Mark Twain in his interesting book "More Tramps Abroad" records an incident brought to his knowledge during his visit to Bombay which is worth reproducing here. He states:

"So far as is known, no human being other than an official corpse-bearer save one, has even entered a Tower of Silence after its consecration. Just a hundred years ago a European rushed in behind the bearer and fed his brutal curiosity with a glimpse of the forbidden mysteries of the place. This shabby savage's name is not given, his quality is also concealed. These two details taken in connection with the fact that for his extraordinary offence, the only punishment he got from the East India Company's Government was a solemn official "reprimand" suggests a suspicion that he was a European of consequence. The same public document which contained the reprimand gave warning that future offenders would be dismissed and if merchants, their licence will be cancelled."

A later incident must still be fresh in the mind of many Zoroastrians of this city, when Sir Lee-Warner behaved in an insulting manner even towards a solemn and sacred funeral procession and the suggestion that towers of silence should be removed from aristocratic surroundings is only heard in more recent times. It must be however, confessed that generally in the present administration there is no interference or intrusion in religious affairs of any community, but these brief historical references which are deplorable exceptions ought to allay and dispel the groundless fears and apprehensions of some who raise a false alarm of 'Religion and Community in Danger' by the advent of Swaraj.

Unwarranted Suggestion

Equally unfounded is the apprehension and allegation that the security, development, progress and prosperity of this community started in India with the advent of the British and their position and stability are likely to be jeopardised by the disappearance or even lessening of British influence and control: Such a position is both humiliating to the community as well as insulting to others. This community has survived, prospered and progressed not on account of any patronising, protection or discriminative favouritism of foreign rulers but mainly due to the inherent characteristics and qualities, the virtue of accommodation and adjustment and cordial spirit of good-will and harmony with sister communities.

A Testimony

As regards the condition and status of the community in pre-British period if any testimony is needed it is furnished by no less an authority than a renowned research scholar and historian Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., L.L.D. In his publication "The Religion of the Achaemenids" he makes the following reference about the Parsees of that period:—

"The history of these exiles who sought in India religious freedom

(Continued on page 19—Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

OUTRAGEOUS DISTORTION

Mr. Chaliha, President of the Assam P. C. C., who returned from Europe on Thursday last has drawn public attention to a monstrous injustice that the Press Censor of Italy is alleged to have done to Indian feelings and sentiments. Some weeks ago the Federation of Indian Students Abroad held a conference, perhaps quite inadvisedly, in Rome. And, as was not unnatural, the conference sent a message merely as a matter of courtesy to Signor Mussolini. That message the Press Censor is alleged to have distorted so completely that Italians are now actually under the impression that India approves of Signor Mussolini's campaign against Abyssinia. Could anything be more outrageously unfair both to this country and to the people of Italy? Press comments, public pronouncements, the celebration of an All-India Abyssinia Day and discussions in the Assembly all prove not only that this country fully sympathises with Abyssina but that it condemns as one man the Fascist attitude towards an innocent country. And yet India is made to appear as pro-Italy!

PLEA FOR A PUDDING

In the interview he gave to "The Chronicle" on his return from England Sir Cowasji Jehangir observes that though most Englishmen are keen on doing the right thing by India, they are, even now, not quite clear what the right thing is. This is, to say the least, amazing. If after all those years of conferences and committees, and of unceasing storm and stress, the Englishmen does not know what "the right thing" is, we are afraid he will never know it. Anyway ignorance can hardly be a valid excuse for the raw deal Britain has given to India in the shape of the India Act. And yet Sir Cowasji wants Indians to make every effort to get all they can out of the constitution. We have, however, already got a foretaste of it, and "the pudding" (as he put it) being neither tasty nor nutritious is, Sir Cowasji ought to know by now, positively unacceptable to India.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

There is almost an unanimity of opinion in the views expressed by the various vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities over Dr. Quayle's report on Indian students abroad. It will be remembered that Dr. Quayle who is in charge of the Educational Department of the High Commissioner's office made a strong plea in his report for restricting the number of Indian students going abroad. His observations are supported by most of the vice-Chancellors who are agreed that there is not the same necessity to-day of going for higher education to foreign countries as there was a few years ago. The facilities of scientific and technical education are at present largely available in India, and it is sheer waste of money for the majority of students to go abroad for getting the education which can be acquired in India. The invisible drain of money from India over the thousands of students who are resident abroad, and chiefly in Britain, is in itself a sufficient justification for taking a serious view of the problem. The pity is that many of the students are attracted rather by a sort of will-o-the-wisp than a genuine desire for higher education. As Mr. Littlehailes of Madras put it, "A large number of students left India who either ought not to have left or need not have left". A time has, indeed, come for taking concerted steps to end this waste of money, time and energies for at least a large section of the students.

SOUND ADVICE

It was a thoroughly sound advice that Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, President of the All-India Co-operative Banks Association, gave to the people of Bihar in a press interview. He asked them to make rural uplift the main plank of their legislative policy and at the next elections only to return those who were pledged to the rural development of the province and bring about a change for the better in the standard of living of the agriculturists. The one party pledged to this programme is the Congress and Bihar has always given proof of its steadfast loyalty to the premier national organisation.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

Mr. K. T. Shah, who is a member of the Senate and Syndicate of Bombay University, is retiring at the end of this month, but he is seeking re-election. Mr. Shah has been one of the most energetic members of both these University bodies for a number of years and has, as such, rendered invaluable service. There are few Fellows, who deserve to be re-elected unopposed. Unfortunately there is going to be a contest, but we have no doubt the graduates of the University, whose confidence in him Mr. Shah has so well justified by his work, will return him with an overwhelming majority.

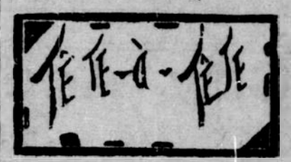
— PRESS VIEWS —

The Communist International

The long postponed meeting of the Communist International in Moscow resolved to reverse its former policy by co-operating with non-Communist sections of labour and liberals to save democratic governments from the threat of fascism. It called for non-Communist labour parties grouping all shades of opinion on the left, with programmes of immediate objectives important to the workers. Two powerful influences apparently brought the Communists of the world to make this startling shift. One is the threat of war against the Soviet Union, embodied in the rise of Nazi Germany, a threat that Russia is trying to stave off by understandings with Germany's other, but capitalist, foes. The other influence is the bitter experience within Germany itself, where the opposition between Communists and Socialists opened a path for Hitler. In France the united-front tactics now officially endorsed have already been tried, so far with success. At the same time the speaker at the International emphasized that they had not given up their ultimate revolutionary aims, now postponed by necessity. And the American press, led by Hearst, tries to tremble at the assertion of Earl Browder that the American party now has 30,000 members, 40 per cent of whom are native born, and was influential in the San Francisco general strike and the fight for unemployment insurance. —"New Republic"

Lynching In America

No Administration at Washington has yet favoured a bill to give the Federal Government jurisdiction in those cases of lynching in which it can be shown that rights guaranteed the individual by the Constitution have been set aside by negligent or conniving State authorities. Much was hoped from the present Administration, but that hope has been in vain. Opposition of a type that commands votes, if not respect, at once made itself felt in the Senate, and the Wagner-Costigan bill never had a chance. Nothing can be done now, and nothing can be looked for from the present Congress. It is probable that the bill will be re-introduced at the next session, more with the purpose of keeping it before the public than with any founded hope of its adoption.—"America"



"I am a youth of to-morrow", said Pundit Jawaharlal at Karachi.

And the "enfant terrible" of to-day.

* * * *

In the course of an article in "The Twentieth Century" on the Indian "Reforms", Lord Lothian says that "Ministers and legislatures will be glad that in the back-ground they will have the experience of the civil service and the special responsibilities of Governors and Viceroys to assist them in resisting imperative demands for patronage, unwise expenditure or sectional legislation."

That is quite all right. But the danger—a certain danger—is that the dominant tone of the background would reduce the picture itself to nothingness.

* * * *

"Personally I do not believe," he concludes, "that these fears of strangulation and safeguards will be justified in experience, provided the policy adopted in the legislatures is really constructive."

Ah, we knew there *was* a catch somewhere. And there *is* in the two words "really constructive." The proviso here is more important than the proposition.

* * * *

A British statesman, you see, has two dictionaries—one for "Home" use and another edition for use where India is concerned. Things like provision of unemployment insurance, dole, super-tax and death duties, universal franchise maximum funds for education, hygiene and sanitation all come within the term "constructive" but when the same are proposed by Indian legislators, you would find them all catalogued as destructive.

* * * *

Whereupon, the "Pioneer" asks with pathetic earnestness:—

"We are on the eve of a considerable experiment. Sincere and honest men like Lord Lothian believe that it can be made a success. Cannot equally honest and sincere men like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru be persuaded at least to give it a trial?"

Certainly, most certainly—if, like Lord Lothian, Pundit Jawaharlal were a Briton.

* * * *

"Mr. Griffiths, a Welshman and a Bengal civilian, roared in the best platform style to counteract the philippic against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by Mr. Satyamurti."

* * * *

A good thing for Mr. Satyamurti that Mr. Griffiths stopped at that. For, who knows that, in a fit of absent-mindedness—according to British history Britons are famous for their absence of mind. But that's another story—this Bengal civilian, and that too from Midnapur might not have pounced upon the Congress M.L.A. with the object of dragging him to one of the Detenu camps.

* * * *

"Their double objective," said Sir Henry Craik, "was to keep for the Government of the future weapons they (the Government of the present) had found indispensable to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country."

Let there be no mistake. Sir Henry's apologia is due not so much to officiousness or vanity as to the fact that the main objective of the present Government is vigorously to mind other people's business.

* * * *

MR. A. H. GHAZNAVI CREATES LAUGHTER

—Delhi paper.

Which we submit is a false allegation. "Creates" implies volition. And then the honourable gentleman was most solemn in his reference to a lunatic king.

But even if he does possess a sense of humour, we implore our contemporary to beware of degrading Sir A. H. Ghaznavi to a mere Mr. especially because the honour, won through meritorious services, is so recent.

* * * *

A Lucknow doctor, we learn, has been robbed by a patient of his.

Another case of the worm turning.

* * * *

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena complains that even a man who was only making copies of papers received by his Detenu Committee had been arrested in Bengal and his papers taken away by the police.

And why not? To multiply copies amounts to the grave offences of incitement and propagation—never mind of what. The arrest was, therefore, justified. It is otherwise justified also, on the unquestionable ground of Government— having— reasons—to—know and the rest of the usual formula under the Cr. L. A. and Anti-Terrorist Acts.

Will Italy Withdraw From League Of Nations?

Prof. Jeze's Speech Worsens Situation

MUSSOLINI TO ENLIST MORE AFRICAN TROOPS?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
GENEVA, Sept. 6.

The Italian quarters complain that the fact of Professor Jeze being a French Lawyer made his remarks particularly offensive and annoying. They would not be so disturbed if the speaker had been an Abyssinian although they believe that Mr. Tecklehewariate would have been much more moderate, but Professor Jeze imported warmth into his attacks which were quite unstomachable, although they intended leaving the representative to present his whole speech it was possible Italy would object to Professor Jeze continuing as chief Abyssinian delegate.

LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF ITALIAN DECISION

ROME, Sept. 6.

It is stated in Italian political circles that Signor Rocca's action does not constitute an abandonment of the League. Nevertheless, as the Government decided that it cannot participate with Abyssinia in the League, the Italian delegate will again leave the session when the Abyssinian begins to speak.

But so long as the Abyssinians are passive spectators, the Italians will remain in the session.

It is uncertain, however, whether Baron Aloisi himself will attend if the Abyssinians are present. This action does not indicate a rupture of the Italo Abyssinian diplomatic relations, but is a logical sequence of the Italian decision not to participate on equal footing at Geneva with a country which, Italy considers, has consistently violated the League undertakings.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DELEGATE'S WALK OUT

GENEVA, Sept. 5.

The League Council met at 7-10 p.m. Baron Aloisi left the Chamber just before the Abyssinian representative Professor Jeze started to speak. Sgr. Rocca left in the middle of a most violent speech by Professor Jeze, but the fact that the Italian delegates walked out must not be interpreted as a serious political move, and does not mean that Italy is leaving the League.

The question Committee adjourned until to-morrow pending private negotiations owing to Italy objecting to the presence of Anglo-French representatives. Probably a smaller committee will be constituted which may be an advantage as it would enable the British and French to conduct negotiations outside the committee, which would be kept informed of their progress.

The council adjourned at 8-23 p.m. without a date being fixed for the next meeting. It appears Baron Aloisi left the Chamber just before Professor Jeze started to speak. Sgr. Rocca left inconspicuously and it was several moments before it was realised he had gone. The departures created a tremendous stir.

Official circles are of opinion that the situation has suddenly become worse.—

Litvinoff's Speech

Professor Jeze in his speech declared the first step should be to apply Article 15 and try to settle the dispute without delay which would not give Italy an opportunity to prepare for war and defeat the League with a 'fait accompli.' The Council had made satisfactory proposals which would prevent war.

M. Litvinoff in his speech said the Italian representative in effect had invited the Council to declare itself disinterested in the dispute and leave him freedom of action. It was in effect an invitation to members of the Council to repudiate their own international obligations.

The Wal Wal incident had been happily settled and there was nothing now left to justify the threat of impending military operations.

Nobody sympathised with the internal regiment of Abyssinia as demonstrated by the Italian document, but no internal conditions could derive a state of its right to integrity and independence.

The League should stand firm on principle. No fighting should occur except in absolute self-defence.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 5.

Government, it is reported, refused to allow a Company of Italian native troops to guard Italian Legation and ordered foreigners to assemble at certain fixed places. The Emperor promised police protection to the various missions. The exodus of Europeans from the capital continues. One thousand troops entrained for the frontier.—Reuter.

ALOISI CALLS FOR JEZE'S SPEECH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
GENEVA, Sept. 5.

Baron Aloisi, who called for the text of Dr. Jeze's speech, will decide on the course to pursue when he examined it.

In the lobbies it is generally felt that Dr. Jeze's speech rather exceeded the bounds of diplomatic usage, calculated, unnecessarily, to exacerbate the Italian feeling. It would be most difficult to restore the conciliatory atmosphere until the personal dispute between the Abyssinian and Italian delegates are adjusted.

In the meanwhile, the whole question of the constitution of the League Committee under article 15 remains open. It is hoped that the private talks in the evening will lead to some new arrangement.

BREADWINNERS WILL BE CALLED UP

ROME, Sept. 5

Bread-winners and the only sons of the section 1912 class will be called at the end of the month.

This is because the calling up of the 1911, 1913 and 1914 classes have not produced the additional 300,000 announced by Signor Mussolini at Bolzano.—Reuter

IL DUCE TO ENLIST AFRICAN TROOPS

CAIRO, September 5.

According to a report from an Arab source current here, Signor Mussolini aims to enlist 10,000 African troops from Tripoli in addition to the 10,000 men already in Italian Somaliland.—Reuter.

Mussolini Hurling defiance at the League of Nations—and through it at World Opinion!

REMOVE BLOT ON HINDUISM

Hansa Mehta Urges Liberation Of Women And Uplift Of Harijans

A vigorous plea for the extermination of the evils existing in the Hindu society, such as the caste system, child marriages, and the enslavement of women, was put forward by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, while speaking on "Reconstruction of Hindu Society and women's place in it," at the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, on Friday evening.

PLATFORM FOR UNITY.

In the course of a short speech, the speaker said, that caste system had been, and still was, the bane of Hinduism. Most of the other evils came in the wake of caste system. It was the desire of the late Lokamanya Tilak, the speaker continued, that the Ganapathi festival should be so celebrated as to bring about communal unity amongst the different sections of Hindus. He had hoped that during this festival, all Hindus, irrespective of their castes, would come into contact with each other and thereby communal unity would be strengthened.

REMOVE BLOT ON HINDUISM.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta pointed out that Hinduism embodied the highest philosophy of life. The caste system, however, was a blot on its escutcheon, and it was necessary to eradicate it. The caste of a person ought to be judged, she said, by his actions and not by his birth. It was generally thought that Brahmins were cleaner than untouchables, but to-day, the speaker stated, the temples were more unclean than the untouchables themselves.

Child marriages, the speaker continued, was one of those evils which caused a great amount of hardship and suffering amongst the Hindu population. It was due to this evil, tied down as they were by early marriages, that many young men and women could not make any headway in social life.

LIBERATE WOMEN.

The speaker also spoke very strongly about the enslavement of women. She said that in the Hindu Society, constructed as it was, the married woman was her husband's slave. But woman was also a human being and deserved to be treated as such. In the reconstructed Hindus Society, which Mrs. Mehta held ought to be done as early as possible, woman should enjoy equal privileges with man.

The fate of those women, who after their husband's death, were not allowed to inherit their husband's property, was also described by the speaker. She deplored that so far nobody had done anything materially to remove this injustice done to the widows. She opined that if Hindudism were to hold the premier position in India, all these evils; which were eating into the very vitals of Hindu society, will have to be rooted out.

BRENDENBURG DISASTER

Building Director, Engineers Arrested For Homicide Through Negligence

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, Sept. 5.

A Building Company Director two engineers and a railway official were arrested after the inquest on the workmen killed in the collapse of the under-ground railway tunnel at Brendenburg. They will be charged with homicide through the negligence by "gross errors in construction."

ZETLAND'S DAUGHTER TO BE ENGAGED

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept. 5

Engagement is impending of Miss. Lavinia Dundas, daughter of Marquess of Zetland to Lieut. Myles Mason of Durham Lights, one of the tallest officers in the army according to the "Evening News" Miss. Lavinia is at present touring in Egypt.

TENNYSON TAKES TEAM TO INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Tennyson interviewed by Reuter said he had not made plans or arranged fixtures for the tour of 1936/7 but he was definitely taking a team to India during that season.—Reuter's Special.

Prof. Ranga For Jullunder Seat Campaign

SIMLA, September 6.

Lala Shamlal, Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Prof. Ranga of the Congress Party are leaving to-day for Jullundur to address meetings in the Constituency in support of the Congress nominee, Raizada Hansaraj, for Assembly bye-election.—United Press.

American Polo Championships Postponed Again

(Special Cable).
NEW YORK Sept. 6.

Nightlong torrential rains caused further postponement of the American Polo Championships until Tuesday.

Another Win For South Africans

LONDON, Sept. 6.

In the match between the Minor Counties and South Africans which commenced on Wednesday, South Africans won by eight wickets. South Africans 394 and 21 for two. Minor Counties 190 and 224 (Crisp 4 for sixty).—Reuter's Special.

256 DEAD IN FLORIDA DISASTER

HYDE PARK (NEW YORK), Sept. 6.

Red Cross has been sent by President Roosevelt for rescue work in Florida. It is notified in the official count that 256 persons are known to be dead and 252 injured. —Reuter.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

The King's Cup air race round Britain and Northern Ireland a distance of 953 miles started from Hatfield in the morning in perfect conditions with clear sky and good visibility.

Twenty-nine machines are participating, two whereof are being piloted by women.

RUGBY, September 6.

The Duke and the Duchess of Kent returned to London to-day after a month's holiday in the mountains in Jugoslavia.—B.O.W.

BACK TO TORY CABINET?

Mr. Churchill's Change Of Front

Mr. Churchill's letter, renouncing finally his campaign against the Indian constitutional reforms, seems to make his place in the next Conservative administration sure. For what is there now which divides Mr. Baldwin from the ablest of the other Conservative leaders?

But it would be unfair not to recognise the dignity and grace with which Mr. Churchill makes his renunciation. His quotation from the late Lord Salisbury is marvellously apt and his implicit exhortation to his followers to combine with their late opponents to "lead the new policy to its best results" is a public service both to India and to this country.—The "News Chronicle".

UNEXPECTED HOLIDAY THRILL

"Doric" Passengers Sing As They Are Taken Off From Crippled Liner

LONDON, Sept. 6.

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the "Viceroy of India".)

The passengers of the "Doric" sang, while ship's band played "Tipperary" as they were taken off from the crippled liner. They were a little worse for the unexpected holiday thrill.

The collision occurred off Cape Finisterre at 3-45 in a thick fog. A woman passenger, when interviewed, said there was no panic, and the passengers were given time to breakfast, dress, pack their suitcases, and nobody was hurt.

The "Doric" had a starboard list which arrived from Vigo.

An earlier cable stated:—

The Cunard White Star liner "Doric" collided to-day with the French steamer "Formigny" off the coast of Portugal. There were more than 700 passengers on board, all of whom are safe.

The British steamer "Orion" and the s.s. "Viceroy of India" responded to the Doric's S. O. S. and the former took off 478 of the "Doric's" passengers and the latter 240.

It is understood that there has been no loss of life or injury to the passengers, whose transfer was carried through in perfect order.

The crew of the "Doric" are remaining on board.

The "Doric" was cruising, and left Gibraltar on September 3 for London. She was carrying over 700 passengers including a number from the "Laurentic," which was involved in the collision with the "Napier Star" on August 16. Thus the "Laurentic's" passengers who elected to resume their holiday cruise in the "Doric" have been involved in two collisions within 20 days.

The "Formigny" (2,166 tons), which left Dunkirk on August 30 for Algeria, is reported safe.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT GAYA

Sequel To Find Of Cartridges On Young Man

PATNA, Sept. 6.

Gaya was astir, when no less than half a dozen houses were searched early last night as a sequel to the find of several cartridges and a quantity of gunpowder in the possession of a young man who with Radhamohan, an ex-convict of the Gaya Conspiracy Case and four other youngmen, was loitering in the chowk in a suspicious manner. It may be noted that Radhamohan was released only recently and his movements were restricted under the Public Safety Act. As he was not found in his residence after nightfall, the police started searching for him and caught him in company of these youngmen.

It is understood that he will soon be placed on trial under the Explosive Substances Act.—United Press.

POLICE INFORMER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Nagendranath Roy, who was prosecuted on charges of perjury and forgery before the Chief Presidency Magistrate was committed to the Sessions to-day. The accused acted as an informer in the Dacca Conspiracy Case and for his services, he was given a reward of Rs. 2,000 and 500 'Bighas' of land. He also received a bullet from a terrorist's revolver at Chittagong and after an enquiry by Sir Charles Tegart, the then Police Commissioner of Calcutta, he was given another reward of Rs. 2,400 and was sent to Singapore for a sea-voyage.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

this is to promote indigenous industry. Here we have Commerce Members who say vital industries cannot be started, because it is economic to purchase things from foreign countries. Here we have Finance Members who maintain the balance of trade by export of gold. If that was in England, with the export of gold, the Finance Member would also be exported (laughter). Here we have Executive, who want peace and tranquillity in itself and means to end. We don't want peace of death, but we want repose of life" Dr. Deshmukh had not concluded, when the House adjourned till Monday.—United Press.

EFFECTIVE REJOINDER TO TREASURY BENCH

(Continued From Page 1)

measure in its present form, hinted at the possibility of compromise if substantial modifications were accepted by the Government.

Mr. Morgan, representing the European opinion supported the measure as indispensable. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah also supported the measure.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya made a daring and revealing speech, principally arguing that "terrorism breeds terrorism". If only Government trusted the leaders of the people, many a terrorist could have been weaned away from it and terrorism as a weapon would die out. Official Benches seemed agitated and impatient by the revelations made by Panditji.

Dr. Deshmukh followed with another spirited speech. His main theme was a challenge to the British Government not to be hypocritical and make professions about love of liberty and Parliamentary Institutions, when they were so glaringly "murdering" such ideas and institutions in India. His parody and representment of the statistical argument of Mr. Griffiths claiming that the repressive press law was mildly administered because only one in 180 papers had forfeited security, by pointing out that on that basis terrorism was also mildly operated because there was hardly one terrorist in a million people. Thus he scored a perfect bulls eye.

His handling of Sir James Grigg's usual attitude and dodesque economics was equally irresistible. Were Sir James Griggs to maintain the British balance of trade as Finance Minister in his country by exports of precious metals, "he would have to export himself" provoked roars of laughter which rose to a frenzy, when he added in a stage whisper, "perhaps, that's why he is here."

The debate is likely to continue "larger part of next week."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Mr. K. L. Gauba opening the resumed debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill said he came with an open mind (Voice: Oh, Oh) regarding the need for the legislation, but the Home Member had not convinced him of the necessity of the measure. The existing law had been used for purposes never intended. Writings on the Quetta earthquake had been penalized, and the same weapon had been used during the Shahidganj agitation not in the interest of communal peace, but to prevent references to illegal, unjustifiable and violent acts of the Government.

Sir Henry Craik: No, No.

Mr. Gauba asked whether Government could assure them that the proposed law would not be used against any movements, besides three mentioned by the Home Member.

BOGEY OF PICKETING

Mr. Morgan, Leader of the European Group, after congratulating Mr. Griffiths on his maiden speech said he felt that Mr. Satyamurti was an optimist in saying that the Congress could run the Government without special powers. The press in India was more free than in any part of the world. (Voices: Oh). He declared that continued protection against picketing was an urgent necessity.

SAVE-THE-YOUTH CAMPAIGN

Continuing Mr. Morgan said that picketing had been and was being used against individuals who did not share the political, social and economic views of those picketing or, as in some cases, are simply trade rivals. He felt that the danger of communism was bigger than any other three mentioned by the Home Member. He finally declared:—"We wish to save the youth of this country from subversive crime and wish the Government to have all powers to achieve the object and save India from disaster."

ANOTHER GRIFFITHS

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah supporting the measure asked the House not to be led away by prejudices or fancies, for the evils which the measure was intended to prevent were real. Terrorism was rampant even with emergency powers, and the situation would be worse without them. The offence of picketing should be cognizable and non-bailable. Otherwise, the lives of honest persons would become miserable. Three-fourths of the Sind population were against any subversive movement. So long as the Congress did not abandon Civil Disobedience, the measure must be permanent, for Communism was making rapid strides and Communalism to the shame of Indians, had not been put down by such talks of Hindu leaders as "Hindustan for Hindus."

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya spoke at length defending journalists against the provisions of the Press Act.

DR. DESHMUKH'S REPLY

Dr. Deshmukh was glad that the Home Member's speech was unlike those of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and others. He declared the Civil Dosobedience was a world idea. It had been practised by farmers in Kent. It could never be abandoned, for it alone was the weapon of a helpless people against an unjust Government.—A.P.

RIGOURS OF PRESS ACT

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya enumerated the woes of working journalists and quoted extensively from the speech of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Journalists' Conference, detailing the rigour of the Press Act, and especially the press censorship in Bengal.

He said that the way in which censorship worked in Bengal gave a lie direct to the statements made in the House that the Indian Press is enjoying considerable freedom. He devoted considerable time in replying to Mr. Griffiths' speech.

Then he dwelt on the unemployment among Indian youths and the increasing cases of suicide and appealed to the Government to cure the causes which have contributed to terrorism, if it intended to root out the evil. He narrated the story of a bomb case accused who was released on his pleading with Sir Alexander Muddiman than with the Home Member and has since taken a peaceful life. He contended that if the Government could trust them, much evil could be suppressed without any resort to extreme measures.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya said that the extreme measures tended to increase the trouble. Regarding communalism he said that it did not lie in their mouth to blame them for this evil after the history of separate electorates and the Communal Award.

DESHMUKH'S REJOINDER

Doctor Deshmukh, who followed said that the Bill has violated every principle of law. It was a misnomer to call it a Law. It violates the elementary principles of jurisprudence inasmuch as, it takes a man to be guilty before he is proved to be so and takes away the right of appeal. Government plead that the measure is necessary to arrest the possibility of the revival of Civil Disobedience. But whether Government like this movement or not, Civil Disobedience has come to stay, not only in India but in the whole of the world. It is a form of fight of helpless people against unjust and oppressive Government.

Refuting the arguments of Mr. Griffiths that the repressive Press Laws were not applied harshly, as it was proved from the fact that out of more than 4,000 papers in India, only about 72 were prosecuted under the Press Ordinance, the speaker said that out of 350 million people of India, only 300 were described to be terrorists. Where, one out of a million was a terrorist, could it then be said that there was a terrorist menace in the country. "Terrorism," he said, "is foreign to the culture and tradition of India. It is non-existent in most of the provinces in India. It is only a local disease. It is localised only in the Province of Jallianwalabagh, in the Province of Dotenus. If it is a local disease, and can have local remedy don't go in for an All-India Legislation. Don't penalise the whole country."

Sir Henry Craik interrupted saying:—"There are terrorist crimes in Bombay, and Madras."

Dr. Deshmukh:—"Those are solitary instances. Are there then no terrorist crimes in Europe?"

Sir James Grigg:—"There are more repressive laws in Europe than in India.

Dr. Deshmukh:—"Don't talk of Italy, Germany and countries like those where there is dictatorship. If you instal dictatorship in India, we won't quarrel with that. If you believe in Parliamentary institutions, give us Parliamentary Government. It is an insidious insult to our countrymen to say that under the Constitution, under the Provincial Autonomy, the future Government in order to be safe will require such powers. What will the Governors and Governor-General with all the safeguards, individual judgment, discretion, and all those powers do?"

"FINANCE MEMBER WILL BE EXPORTED"

Referring to Communism Dr. Deshmukh wondered why people get panicky at the mere mention of Communism. It is nothing but a struggle between "Haves and Havenots". The only remedy for

(Continued in Col. 5).

Italian Imperialism Justified

CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPLY TO OPEN LETTER

Our Readers' Views

Count d'Agliano di Caravonica, Royal Consul General for Italy in Bombay, sends us the following as reply to the open-letter from Prof. P.N. Driver, dated 4th September, 1935:—

Wishing to show my consideration to Mr. Driver, who addressed to me an open letter in the "Bombay Chronicle," I have decided to depart only for once, and exceptionally, from my usual procedure and to reply to said letter.

First of all I wish to assure Mr. Driver that his feelings of sympathy for any human-being or human race, who is suffering injustice, are always shared by the Italian Nation, which through its history and its civilization, has given many and brilliant examples of human understanding and which has been a teacher to many nations in the world; through religion and through the law of Rome, Italy has taught understanding among the races and universal brotherhood.

The Italian Nation has shewn her great military capacity in brilliant victories during the world war fought by Italy to redeem some of her own provinces, and to help her allies who are said to have fought for civilization; nevertheless, Italy desires peace, her humanitarian feelings are deep and strong, and she would never enter a war against a nation which is actually innocent and worth of consideration. But unfortunately this is not the case of Ethiopia.

It is useless to make scholarly researches into ancient history and to dig nobilities of thousands of years ago; what interests us and what interests the world, is Ethiopia as it is to-day.

Italy would not resort to war if she would not be compelled to do so by the unsincere and unfaithful conduct of Abyssinia, a country which is not worth the sympathy of India, which is of a superior mentality and highly civilized, and which has always enjoyed a very friendly feeling of brotherhood from Italy.

Ethiopia, contrary to what Prof Driver seems to believe, is not composed of free and independent citizens; he seems to ignore that a comparatively small group of Ethionians has conquered and subjected with blood and fire all the neighbouring populaces which have been continually oppressed and enslaved. The proof hereof is the fact that the subjected tribes conquered by the Negus have the full sympathy of Italy a country which rules with justice and kindness her two neighbouring colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

For over 50 years Italy has established her colonies on the two coasts of East Africa, and has never entertained the idea of stamping out Abyssinia's liberty, but her only justified claim was to be allowed to cultivate and make use of the fertile and rich soil and to exploit the mineral resources of the country, which the Negus and his barbaric administration have never desired to do, and never could do.

With this aim in view, as far back as 40 years ago the Italian Government have offered every help to the Abyssinian Government. They offered several millions, and arms to Menelik who, to show his gratitude, declared war on Italy, and used the arms that Italy gave him to trap 10,000 of our soldiers and 6,000 of our native troops with 90.000 of his soldiers at Adowa: our soldiers were on their way to defend the frontiers of our colonies.

The battle of Adowa is in reality quite different from what history would make it; it was not a real defeat but a magnificent proof of Italian courage and value. 6,000 Italian soldiers have preferred death to retreat, and the few who survived, together with reinforcements from Asmara, compelled Menelik's army to retreat.

If Italy did not conquer Abyssinia at that time, it was due to the unfortunate idealism of a political party who at that time came into power believing in the Abyssinian's good faith helped without knowing it the interests of Italy's enemies. In fact, from that time Ethiopia has done nothing but betraying Italy and seeking allies against her.

In spite of all this, Italy up to recent times has always sought peaceful means of understanding.

Benito Mussolini, the great leader of new Italy, who wants only peace and justice, has gone still a step forward in securing Abyssinia's membership to the League of Nations and by concluding a Treaty with Ras Tafari in 1928; to show his gratitude, the same Ras Tafari helped in 1929 the tribes which plundered our Somaliland frontiers and in 1931 he tried an attack by 15,000 men led by the Chief Gabrie Mariam which attack was easily checked by our soldiers; but the Chief became Prime Minister to the Ethiopian Emperor.

Abyssinia has failed in all her promises made to the League to civilize her administration and to abolish slavery; she has betrayed the treaty with Italy by preventing Italy's commercial development and exploit of agricultural and mineral resources, for which provisions were made in the treaty.

Thus, can the Ethiopian Government, that has enslaved all their neighbours, betrayed relations and treaties with Italy, and has long since been a menace to the security of Italian colonies and has been preparing for war for many years past, be honestly considered a Government worth the protection of the League of Nations?

Can Abyssinia be worth the sympathy of such a country as India, who has such high human conceptions and that has always been so generous and chivalrous?

Italy must see, therefore, that her great and many rights are respected, and if this cannot be achieved by peaceful means, she will have no alternative but to turn to forceful means.

Mr. Driver mentions Imperialism and it is well to define what Italy's imperialistic programme is. Italy knows no race nor colour discrimination, and does not entertain schemes of subjugating anyone for ambitious purposes; but Italy needs for her growing population the soil which has been left unfertile, and must have raw materials which unfortunately is not to be found in our own beautiful country.

There are 10 million Italians outside of Italy, who have always worked to the advantage of foreign countries, and who are asking to be given a possibility of working on their own soil for the benefit of their own country.

There are other great Nations which have acquired, by means that have not always been peaceful practically all precious and necessary raw materials in the world; therefore, the only solution Italy is faced with is to obtain such materials herself, not by invading or endangering in any way any territory already colonised, but utilizing the never taken advantage of resources of Abyssinia, in order not to jeopardize her economic independence and to prevent becoming too dependent on other nations. These are the actual necessities of Italy, and these are her aims which she wishes to attain by peaceful cooperation with other Nations, but when her peaceful economic programme and her treaties are ignored, or still worse openly betrayed, then she will have no alternative but to choose some more forceful means.

Italian Imperialism is therefore honest, just and justified and it is necessary that it be so until there exist other great Empires, These facts are so true and so deeply felt by every Italian, that it is entirely out of place to speak, as is often done abroad, of Mussolini's ambitions and dictatorship.

The Duce is a great genius, he has created Fascism and has brought Italy to the international place it occupies to-day; but he is also interpreting and representing, without any exception the will desires and aims of the whole Nation who stands unshakably behind him: the entire Nation is ready for any sacrifice both of the country's financial and human resources in order to have their country respected, and to obtain what are bare necessities for the Nation's existence and for an independent National life.

If Mr. Driver would know Italy well, and would know all the good she has made and is making to the world his sympathy and feelings would not go to rebels, barbarians and traitors, but to the Nation that defends her just and holy rights against tricky selfishness and egotism of any kind.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued From Page 6)

than mere reiteration and endless paraphrase of the same theme.

Adjournment Motions

A spate of Adjournment Motions was speedily disposed of on the first day, either because the members who had given notice of these motions were not in their place when the question for their admission was to be considered in the House; or because the movers chose not to move; or because the Viceroy disallowed them; or because they were ruled out of order by the President himself. The fate of the motions regarding investigations in Bengal in the conditions of the detenus, etc., and the ban on the entry in a district of an enterprising member making investigations of the kind on his own, was, though perhaps a foregone conclusion, regrettable. When the disallowance by the Viceroy was announced, the announcement was greeted with cries of "Shame" from several quarters of the House. The same could not be said of the disallowance by the President of Sheth Govind Das's attempt to discuss the Benda incident, as the matter was known to be "sub judice." Even the gallant attempt of Mr. Satyamurti on the following day by suggesting that he would, if allowed, discuss only the lack of discipline among soldiers, as exemplified by this incident, met with no greater success. Better counsels seem to have prevailed with regard to similar motions in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque agitation: and that subject has been suffered to drop. It was disallowed by the Viceroy.

Indian Troops Ror Abyssinia

The Adjournment Motion in connection with the dispatch of troops for the protection of Indians in Abyssinia was an ill-advised venture which eventually met an ignominious fate. The Opposition intended, perhaps, by such a motion, to declare their strongly pro-Abyssinian feelings; and even support Government, should they eventually decide to go to war with Italy on that matter. But any discussion of Foreign Affairs is not allowed, under the rules of the House; and the only way in which this motion could at all be entertained was on the ground that the troops were dispatched without prior consultation with the House. This, Government spokesman pointed out, could not well be done, because at the time the emergency occurred the Assembly was not in session. The cost of the venture, some 35,000 rupees at least, would be borne by His Majesty's Government; and the Indians needing to be protected in the event of hostilities, were 1,000 as against 6,000 Europeans British subjects. If for sending 100 troops to strengthen the Legation Guard and safeguard Indian interests, the Opposition would censure Government, the official spokesman said, they would draw down ridicule on their own heads. And that is what actually happened. Speaker after speaker spoke in the vein of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who would have sent 10 Divisions, not only a 100 troops, should the interests of India require it. The House has no Pacifist in this matter; and so the mover, after barely three-fourth hour's debate, begged for permission to withdraw his motion, which was granted.

A Prudish House

The main battle of the sessions is reserved for the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which is to be considered in the latter part of the week. Debate was, therefore, weak and uninspiring when a nominal opposition was raised to the motion for ratification of the Geneva Convention regarding the employment of women in factories at night. Mainly because it was the creation of a League of Nations that could not defend the weak against the strong, that the Opposition would not like this Convention, which Mr. Joshi described as reactionary in some respects. The description was accepted by the official benches; but they pointed out that the International Labour Conference was distinct from the League of Nations organisation; and that, in these days of rampant Nationalism, we ought not to weaken or desert the one truly international body, which had brought about this Convention. And so they carried their motion.

Similarly, the opposition to the proposal to elect two members of the Assembly to the Central Education Advisory Board, on the ground that there were not adequate representatives of commercial and agricultural interests, was shown up to be untimely, as that kind of objection ought to have been taken at the time the grant for such a Board was voted last Budget sessions. Criticism was a little better on the Government motion regarding the cinema posters, which is referred to a Select Committee, at the instance of Mr. Gadgil. The House is somewhat prudish in its outlook on such matters; and it was easy to find full support for the main idea of the Bill in all quarters of the House. The Home Member's admission on Monday about a Conference with representatives of the Press, deemed to be friendly to Government, was the first of its kind, making the Government frankly a partisan body. I wonder if the admission would meet with unqualified approval in superior quarters, where, whatever the facts, the fiction seems still to be cherished of a non-party Government so far as Indian affairs are concerned.

Opposition to the Civil Procedure Amendment Bill to give relief to debtors from imprisonment was confused and ill-conceived, though the somewhat startling suggestion of introducing penal provisions to make moneylenders lend to whomsoever was in need did something to redeem the utter irrelevance of the criticism. The Aligarh University Amendment Bill met with an impassioned opposition from Maulana Shaukat Ali; but as he had not given due notice of his amendment, his opposition was futile and short-lived.

Parsi Women And The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I am watching with great interest the controversy that is going on on the above subject in English as well as vernacular papers in the city.

I am surprised at the attitude taken by the Parsi community which has shown its progress in all respects—education, law, medicine, commerce, trade and industry. The screen career is not an immoral one as one thinks. It really depends upon the individual to keep aloof from vicious life. In these modern days of development and advancement when inter-caste marriages are allowed without any protest why should not one's individual taste be supported instead of being condemned? Even the South Indian Brahmin ladies have taken to the screen—the community supposed to be the most orthodox one in the whole of India—has encouraged them without any protest or agitation, and one of them is now the highest paid star in India. On the contrary, the community should be proud of such persons who boldly display their art and talent to the world at large through the screen.

When the community under question has made advancement in all branches of Art and Culture, it is really a set-back to it if they are excluded from the screen career. The community should, therefore, encourage their members to join this line.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. SHARMA.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

SHAHIDGUNJ FIRING

Govt. Accept Inquiry Report, But Deny Using Buckshot

LAHORE, September 6.

The Committee of Enquiry appointed by Government to ascertain the casualties in the Shahidganj disturbances (1) due to firing on 20th and 21st July and (2) to other causes, has made its reports to the Government after examining 104 witnesses.

TOLL OF FIRING

The Committee estimate deaths from firing at 15 and those wounded by bullets at 50.

Government accept both the figures, but point out that it was impossible that any could have sustained bayonet or buckshot wounds, both of which were not used. (It was reported to the Committee that seven had sustained bayonet and eight buckshot wounds).

The Committee agree that all deaths reported were due to firing but under head (2) they estimate persons injured by causes other than firing as between 1,000 and 1.500.

Three non official members of the Committee Main Abdul Aziz, Khansaheb Amiruddin and Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin, each append a note to the report, alleging that witnesses might not have come forward for fear of unpleasant attentions from the police, but the Government do not accept this plea.— A. P.

Theft Of Gun And Ammunition

CALCUTTA, September, 6

One gun and 25 rounds of ammunition for the same, held by Havildar of the Second Battalion Seventh Rajput Regiment were stolen away during his stay on leave at his village home in Manipore.—United Press.

No Truck With Congress Rural Programme

Local Govts. Need Not Coordinate With A.I.V.I.A Schemes, Says Grigg

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sep 6.

In the Assembly today Sir M. Zafrullah replying to Mr. B. K. Das said, the desirability of Indianising superior services under them has been brought to the notice of Port Trusts and the Government of India has been informed that port trusts have generally taken and will continue to take such action as lies within their power to accelerate the process of Indianisation.

Sir James Grigg replying to the same member laid on the table of the Assembly a statement showing the distribution of rural grant and schemes recommended by the local Governments and approved by the Government of India. Some of the provinces propose to devote a part of their grants to the improvement of village industries. The Government of India have not required local governments to co-ordinate their schemes with schemes formulated under the auspices of the Congress Village Industries Association.

Darling's report has been forwarded to the Reserve Bank and the Government is not in a position to make statement regarding its publication until they have received the views of the Board.

CONGRESS AND RURAL GRANT.

Prof. Ranga asking supplementary questions enquired whether Government's attention was drawn to a statement reported to have been made by the Chief Minister of Madras at a party meeting that they would make use of the rural grant for election purposes.

Sir J. Grigg: I made enquiries from the Madras Government and have received a most categorical denial of it.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are the reasons for not requiring the Local Governments to co-ordinate their schemes with the Congress Village Industries Association?

Sir J. Grigg replied that the reason was partly that they did not wish unduly to interfere with the discretion of the Local Governments.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether it was due to the fact that Government considered co-ordination undesirable.

Sir J. Grigg replied that Government information about the Congress scheme was extremely sketchy.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Has any ban been put against co-ordination with Congress?

Sir J. Grigg: Government have been passive in the matter.

INDIANISATION!

Sir Zafrullah Khan answering further questions about port trusts said that the Government of India addressed to the port trusts in April 1933 urging the acceleration of the Indianising of superior services. The position has been steadily improving as shown by the following figures: in 1927 Indians and Anglo-Indians were 64 and Europeans 235, the former combined constituting 14 per cent while Indians were 4.6 per cent. In 1933 Indians' and Anglo-Indians' combined percentage rose to 33. In 1935 there were 204 Indians and Anglo-Indians and 295 Europeans. Thus the percentage of combined Indians and Anglo-Indians was 40. Indians being 88, their percentage came up to 17.6.

'Quake Havoc.

Mr. Tottenham informed the House that the book value of the Government buildings destroyed by Quetta Earthquake was: Army rupees two-and-half crores; Railways rupees twenty-five-and-half lakhs; Posts and Telegraphs rupees three lakhs and other civil Departments rupees seventy lakhs. At present a rough estimate for the cost of reconstruction was rupees seven-and-half crores.— A. P.

How Govt. Proposes To Spend The Crore In Villages

DETAILS OF PROVINCIAL SCHEMES AND ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURE

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Sir James Grigg laid on the table of the Assembly to-day in reply to a question by Mr. B. Das a statement showing how the Government of India's grant for rural development in 1935-36 is to be spent. The statement recalls that the money was to be spent on schemes approved by the Government of India which would improve the economic position of the people in the rural sense, i.e., it was meant to cover measures designed to improve actual money incomes of the people as well as those designed to improve their health and education. The schemes were of course to be over and above the ordinary activities of the provincial governments.

A demand was placed before the Assembly for transferring one crore to the special fund and at a later stage it was proposed to transfer to the fund unallocated balance of the surplus estimated at thirteen lakhs in order to provide scope for varying allotments payable on rural population basis where it seemed desirable to do so, particularly in the case of some of the economically backward provinces.

15 LAKHS FOR CO-OPERATION

As regards the decision to set aside fifteen lakhs of rupees for developing co-operative movement, the Government of India agree with Mr. Darling's view that the proposed contribution should be devoted to giving effect to educational schemes worked out in consultation with provincial Registrars of Co-operative Societies. The Local Governments have been informed of this and the Government of India now await their final views on Mr. Darling's proposals. On receipt of these the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees will be distributed.

BOMBAY GETS A LAKH MORE

The Government have recognised the special conditions in Assam and N.W.F.P. which have already offered most abundant opportunities for development and also thought that distribution on the basis of rural population somewhat underestimated the needs and claims of Bombay and the Punjab and an additional lakh was given to each of these provinces. Thus, in the end, Rs. 92,50,000 have been allotted as follows and Rs. 5,50,000 have been kept in reserve:

Madras 14 lakhs; Bombay 7; Bengal 16; U.P. 15. Punjab 8.5; Burma 5; Bihar and Orissa 12.6; N. W. F. P. 3; Assam 5; Delhi, Ajmer, Merwara and Coorg, half a lakh each.

GOVT. SCHEMES

Immediately the demand was passed by the Assembly, local Governments were asked to submit schemes to an amount somewhat in excess of their allotment in order to allow for possibility of some of their proposals not finding favour with the Government of India. The scope for initiative and experiment in rural reconstruction is of course vast but the Government of India have decided to give a lead to the local governments by indicating certain categories which in their view covered most pressing needs of the village life and offered most practical benefits. These categories are as follows:

I. Sanitary measures, e.g., (1) anti-malarial schemes, (2) village water supply including well-boring, (3) village sanitation including drainage.

II. Consolidation of holdings;

III. Village roads.

IV. Discretionary grants to district officers to enable them to promote or assist minor local works of improvement.

LOCAL GOVT. SCHEMES

The local governments were told that the Government of India would accept without questions schemes falling under these heads. It should be emphasised that these categories were not meant to be exhaustive, but only to direct their efforts into channels that appeared to be most fruitful. Some of the provinces proposed to spend a bulk of their allotment on projects of these general descriptions, but a considerable number of other schemes were put forward as covering a wide range of activity some of them representing new departures which should in time make radical transformation in the conditions of village life. The nature of these various schemes are described by recital, province by province, of the projects actually approved by the Government of India.

A further report as to the actual progress of the schemes will be laid before the Assembly in due course.

PROVINCIAL SCHEMES

Provincial schemes approved by the Government of India may be summarised as follows:—

Madras rural water supply 5.50,000; Village communication 4 50,000; Village sanitation 3,00,000; anti-malarial measures 50,000: District Offices discretionary grants 50,000; total 14 lakhs.

Rural water supply works will be executed by District Boards and confined to new works only and be spread over as many talukas as possible in each district. Three lakhs will be allotted to District Boards for improvement of village communications other than within the jurisdiction of non-Union Panchayat Boards. One and a half lakhs will be spent through the agency of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils for the improvement of village communications in non-Union Panchayat areas. In each case the local Government will sanction the grant.

Three lakhs for village sanitation. Two and three-quarter lakhs will be spent on borehole latrines in rural areas and the remaining quarter lakh on Poonamallee health unit scheme Borehole latrine work will be confined to about hundred important villages in typical taluka of each district and the needs of the area inhabited by depressed classes will also receive due consideration.

BOMBAY SCHEME.

The Bombay scheme is village improvement schemes in Northern Division, Rs. 1,09,000, Central Division Rs. 2,02,000, Southern Division Rs. 1,50,000, Sind Rs. 1,38,000: Total Rs. 6,06,000; improvement of buffaloes and disposal of milk Rs. 42,000; improvement of poultry Rs. 15,000; cooperative egg collecting and marketing Rs. 2,000; improved preserving and tanning of hides Rs. 25,000; inland fisheries Rs. 10,000: Grand total Rs. 7,00,000.

It is pointed out that the village improvement scheme of the Bombay Government is organised on the lines laid down by Sir Frederick Sykes and has now been in actual operation for nearly two years. The local Government has recommended, and the Government of India has agreed, that a greater part should be utilized for furthering this scheme which has already produced striking results. Out of Rs. 6,06,000, two lakhs will be distributed to district officers for expenditure on objects which the scheme seeks to promote and of this one lakh will be for villages where the sheme has not been introduced. The balance will be distributed through district committees and other local bodies.

IMPROVEMENT OF BUFFALOES.

Rs. 55,000 out of the provision for Sind will be utilised for agricultural and industrial improvement. The scheme for the improvement of buffaloes will be spread over five years while the scheme for improvement of preserving tanning hides two touring demonstration parties will be employed for three years. It is proposed to stock five or six selected tanks with small fish from Madras Presidency. Cocks of improved breed will be introduced in certain villages and limited number of premiums will be awarded to poultry farmers who undertake to abide by certain conditions one of which is that their eggs should be sold locally for breeding purposes at controlled prices.

IN BENGAL.

The Bengal scheme is: establishment of seed, paddy and crop demonstration centres Rs. 1,09,000; improvement of cattle and fodder crops Rs. 1.75,000: improvement of poultry Rs. 500: propaganda in districts through loud speakers and gramophones Rs. 20.000: wireless transmission in Midnapore District Rs. 82.000: improved marketing of jute and paddy Rs. 50,000: coir spinning and weaving Rs. 40,700: Union Board dispensaries and improvement of water supply Rs. 3,50,000 attachment of agricultural farms, etc., to secondary schools and provision of playgrounds and village halls Rs. 1,80,000: boy-scouts and girl guides Rs. 20.000: minor drainage and flushing schemes Rs. 3,30,000; Chittagong

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 6)

NERVINUS

Amazing Elixir of Life (WITH GOLD) for young and old of both Sexes

NERVE & TISSUE FOOD

In cases of extreme nature it is also used with External Musk Liniment for local loss of power. Price Rs. 5 per Bot for month's use. Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. Extra.

If you want to enjoy full pleasures of youthful life write at once to:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Sree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Tele: Add.: "Chemists", Bhagalpur, or obtainable from Messrs P. M. ZAVERI & CO. and THOMSON TAYLOR LTD., Bombay.

COOLNESS

At the touch of a switch!

The hot weather need hold no terrors if you possess an Electric Fan. Trouble free and economical in current consumption, they are a necessity in every home. Come and see them at BEST SHOWROOMS, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Leaflet free on request.

V1-3-28

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE

LIMITED

Head Office:—Alleppey.

Branches:—TRIVANDRUM, CHANGANACHERRY, COCHIN, QUILON, KOTTAYAM, KAYENKULAM & ERNAKULAM

(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. C. PANDALAI BSC. (ECON.),

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—
For six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 2 Years or more ... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE MADRAS.

CARR'S STANDARD ASSORTED

CARR'S BISCUITS LOOK GOOD BUT TASTE BETTER

Packed in special tins of moderate price

A useful assortment containing favourites such as Marie, Nice, Petit-Beurre & other semi-sweet Biscuits

CARR & CO. LTD. CARLISLE, ENGLAND

THE PIONEERS OF THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY

Inadequate Aid To 'Quake Victims In Sind

Govt.'s Explanation For Small Disbursements From Viceroy's Fund

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Government of India have issued the following press communique:—

In their communique of the 26th June 1935, the Government of India intimated certain decisions of His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to the administration of his Quetta Relief Fund. These included a statement of the objects on which expenditure from the Fund could be appropriately incurred. Orders have since been issued to relief authorities which authorise them to employ the Fund in giving grants to enable deserving persons among the middle classes (both tradesmen and professional men) to make a fresh start in business, and also to artisans to buy tools and materials with the same object. It is hoped that in this way a large number of individuals who suffered in the earthquake will be helped to resume, in some degree, the normal tenor of their lives.

SUBSISTENCE RELIEF FOR 6 MONTHS.

In the earlier communique on this subject, it was stated that temporary subsistence grants would be given where there was no other means of support for a period of three months in the first instance. This period has now been extended up to another three months in cases where for reasons such as injury or ill-health or old age the discontinuance of the allowance would involve very grave hardship.

Apart from the expenditure incurred from the Fund on the objects indicated in this and the earlier communique, grants have been made to the local authorities in Baluchistan and the Kalat State amounting to Rs. 2½ lakhs in all at present, to enable them to meet expenditure on the provision of housing materials for those in the devastated areas whose homes are in ruins. A grant of Rs. 50,000 has also been made to the Kalat State for the reconstruction of "karezes" (subterranean irrigation channels) a work of pressing urgency in the interests of the next harvest.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total sum already placed at the disposal of local authorities from the Fund for the objects referred to above, including the sum of Rs. 1 lakh contributed by the Punjab Government, and returned to them shortly after the earthquake, for relief purposes in the Punjab, amounts to about Rs. 7 lakhs, and estimates of their further requirements will be dealt with when received. It should not however be concluded that this sum represents the total expenditure debitable to the Fund up to date. It takes no cognizance of the cost of relief measures adopted by the authorities in Quetta immediately after the disaster, (a) to provide food, shelter, clothing, bedding and medical care and comforts for the stricken community, and (b) to evacuate refugees from the devastated areas. The measures under (a) involved very heavy drawals on military stores of rations, tents, blankets, and medical appliances and drugs, and under (b) abnormal consumption of petrol supplied by the army in connection with transport for relief work in Quetta itself, and the liberal provision outside Quetta of facilities by rail and sea. For the present, all the above expenditure has been charged to the budgets of the departments of Government in which it has been incurred.

MILITARY'S RELIEF EXPENSES.

No reliable figures of its amount are yet available but a very rough estimate of total military expenditure to date arising in connection with the earthquake is Rs. 40 lakhs, of which it is roughly calculated that Rs. 15 lakhs was incurred on behalf of the civil population.

No figures have yet been received by the Government of India showing the cost of the free passes issued at Quetta to refugees to enable them to proceed to places where they had relatives or a prospect of employment. It is obvious that a considerable proportion of the expenditure on these relief measures is properly chargeable to the Relief Fund, and not to public revenues. A decision as to the precise allocation of this cost between Government revenues and the Fund cannot be reached until the facts and figures are more accurately known. But it will be apparent that the sum already properly debitable to the Fund is far in excess of the Rs. 7 lakhs placed at the disposal of local relief authorities. That sum also takes no account of any future commitments that may have been entered into by local authorities in connection with educational facilities (which sometimes include maintenance) for children involved in the earthquake.

RELIEF FUND NOT FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

From enquiries received by the Relief Commissioner based, it is understood, on statements appearing in the press, it seems necessary to reassure the public that the Relief Fund will in no circumstances be devoted to the reconstruction of Government buildings in Quetta. This work will be financed from Government revenues.

ANSWER TO CRITICISMS.

Certain criticisms of the administration of the Fund in regard to the exetent of the relief given in individual cases, delay in giving it and the smallness of the total sum disbursed have been adduced in certain sections of the press, with special reference to Sind. Examination of these criticisms has disclosed that the relief given has been adequate and suitable with reference to the status of the beneficiary, and that any appearance of delay in affording it is attributable solely to the working arrangement arrived at between the local authorities administering His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund and the Committee in charge of the Mayor's Fund in Karachi.

It was definitely agreed between these bodies that the Mayor's Fund would be applied to immediate relief and the Viceroy's Fund to more permanent relief. Under this arrangement and owing to the existence of other funds in Sind for relief work, it would have involved a grave waste of available resources to have incurred expenditure from the Viceroy's Fund on cases which were being otherwise adequately assisted. The lack of foundation for the criticism as to the smallness of the total amount disbursed from the Viceroy's Fund to date will be apparent from the facts given above in this communique.

NO COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES.

In this connection it may be observed that some of the requests for assistance which have been received to enable persons to resume business refer to very large sums and appear to be based on the assumption that the Fund will be in a position to compensate the claimant entirely for the loss he has sustained. This assumption is unlikely to prove warranted. Where claims for help on a large scale are based primarily on the idea of compensation, and their examination discloses ground for the view that the claimant is not without other resources, the consideration of the claim must inevitably be delayed until fuller information is available as to the extent of the final demands on the Fund, in order that ultimately its resources may be distributed equitably among the genuinely deserving cases. In cases where pending final consideration the need for immediate help is established, temporary assistance will be given.

This assistance will not be confined to refugees in India. The Secretary of State is already disbursing temporary relief to deserving persons who have been evacuated to England.

Dr. Munje At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 6

Dr. Munje visited two Vyayam Shalas to-day and laid the foundation stone of the Karnatak Vyayam Mandal. He was entertained to a tea party at the Hubli Electric Power House. He also visited the Vidyarannya Vachan Mandir and the Rice Mills of Ghodke.

Dr. Munje left for Dharwar by car at 9 a.m.

Automatic Telephone In Gwalior

The Publicity Officer of Gwalior State writes:—

From the 1st of September the Automatic Telephone system has been installed in Lashker, the capital of Gwalior State and the adjacent towns of Gwalior and Morar. Trunk calls can also be made.

MATRIMONY AND DIPLOMACY

Curious Situation In Abyssinia

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, By Air Mail).

The members of Parliament who have been associated with Mr. Winston Churchill in his opposition to the Government's India policy will now, it is stated, devote themselves to urging the necessity of strengthening the British forces. The India Defence League, remodelled and reconstituted, may ultimately become one of the instruments of this campaign. While no formal decisions have been taken by the M.P.'s about the new campaign, they have agreed to make rearmament up to a level of safety the main theme of their speeches.

Mr. Churchill, in his letter to Sir Harry Goschen, says, "other tasks lie before us; we have to provide for the defence and safety of the country and Empire." Mr. Churchill is expected to lead the new campaign, as he did the opposition to the India Act. Most of the M.P.'s who followed him on India support his policy on Navy, Army and Air strength. The campaign will be vigorously pursued. It will be designed to warn the Government of the dangers of inaction, unlike the purpose of the India campaign, which was to urge the Government to moderate its pace.

Matrimony and Diplomacy

A curious matrimonial situation has arisen in Abyssinia. Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister in Addis Ababa, is the father-in-law of Baron Falconi, the young Italian Consul who was wounded in a shooting accident last week. Dr. Aldo Castellani, whom Signor Mussolini has appointed chief Medical Officer to the Italian troops in East Africa, is the father-in-law of Sir Miles Lampson, the British High Commissioner in Egypt. Thus two senior British diplomats who directly or indirectly are officially interested in the march of events in Abyssinia, are connected by marriage with two Italians who are likely to figure prominently in the Italian campaign.

This situation illustrates the complications which may arise when even the sons and daughters of diplomats contract marriages with foreigners. In principle most Foreign Offices are opposed to mixed marriages in diplomacy. In Japan they are forbidden. In many countries special permission has to be obtained. At different times the British Foreign Office has called attention to the undesirability of such marriages, and during the war more than one British diplomat had his activities curtailed because of a marriage with an enemy subject. But there has never been an official ban, and to-day there are a score of British diplomats who are married to foreigners. Many of these marriages have been contracted since the war. Most of them have been with Americans.

Flying Diplomat

Mr. Harold Hilton Farquhar, who set out from New York on Monday on a world flight, is the richest man in the British diplomatic service. He belongs to the ancient Scottish family of Farquhar, a descendant of whom was physician to George IV, and was made a baronet. Mr. Farquhar served throughout the war in the Coldstream and won the M.C. He entered diplomacy after the war and is now 41. He has had a private airplane for several years. In Mexico, where he has been stationed, it has been of great service to him in his official work. Mr. Farquhar has now been transferred to Helsingforth. The object of his flight is to demonstrate to the Foreign Office in Downing Street that, given a private airplane, a diplomat can get from post to post as cheap by air as by first-class steamer and rail. As a pilot Mr. Farquhar has other rivals in the British Diplomatic Service. But they are mostly among the wives. Lady Hoare, the wife of Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister in Bukarest, and a cousin of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, has her pilot's certificate and her own airplane. Mrs. Vereker, the wife of the British First Secretary at Stockholm, is also air-minded and flies regularly to and from her husband's post.

Death of Bradlaugh's Sister

Charles Bradlaugh, who is remembered in India as an early associate of the late Dr. Besant, had strong family support in his campaigns for free thought and reform. His three children were atheists. A pillar of strength was his eldest child, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, who has just died at the age of 77. Qualified in mathematics and chemistry, she lectured at the Hall of Science, spoke on the platforms of the National Secular Society (until a throat affection prevented her) and wrote many pamphlets and books on free thought and birth control. She was her father's secretary on the "National Reformer," and assisted in his stormy political campaigns. She collaborated with John M. Robertson in the standard biography of her father. Her husband, a printer, was also in the movement, and printed many of Bradlaugh's writings.

Dr. Tom O'Higgins's appearance as principal speaker at the Blueshirt Congress in Dublin during the week-end is a blow to Mr. Cosgrave. "Dr. Tom," as he is called, whose father and brother, Kevin, were assassinated, is a favourite of Mr. Cosgrave. Mr. Cosgrave would like him in his own Cabinet if ever he were returned to power. He dislikes "Dr. Tom's" identification with a Fascist Group. So long as Dr. O'Higgins supports the Blueshirts they must be taken seriously. Six thousand Blueshirts paraded recently at Beal-na-Blath on the anniversary of Michael Collins's murder. A similar parade by the United Ireland Party was attended by only 600.

REJUVENATION

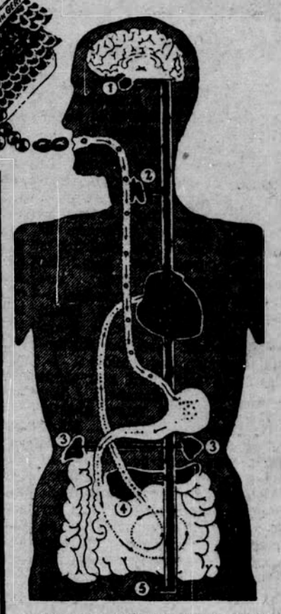
OF EVERY VITAL ORGAN WITH

Okasa

The great tonic and restorative, the true food for your Nerves, the correct nourishment for your Glands and a real source of fresh Energy for Brain and Body, OKASA is the only preparation of its kind. There is nothing to compare nor even to approach its remarkable efficacy.

CONQUEST OF DEBILITY

ILL-HEALTH & DISEASE is only possible by increasing the resistance of your body, and by keeping the Nerves strong and the Glands fully active.



HOW OKASA ACTS

To understand the wonderful action of Okasa on the Human system write for the exhaustive treatise on this subject which can be had free on request.

WHAT OKASA DOES FOR YOU

OKASA revitalises the Nerves, activates the Glands, strengthens the Brain, the Heart, the Digestive and all other vital organs of the body. Use OKASA just for two weeks and see for yourself how you enjoy better health than ever before with increased energy, vigour and vitality.

OKASA

ADDS HEALTH TO YOUR WEALTH

START TAKING TO-DAY

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

Okasa Co., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. O.K. 174.

THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

Every Pastille improves your vocal chord,
And makes fragrant your breath.
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

LOVA pastilles

Made in France
Per Tin of 120—As. 12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Our Indore Letter

SCHOOL WITH VOCATIONAL BIAS

Col. Gordon Opens Institutions At Mhow

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 5.

An institution, fashioned after the present day educational needs, and designed to impart education with vocational bias was declared open, under the auspices of the Muslim Association, Mhow, by Lt.-Col. Gordon, Brigade Commander, on Friday last.

KIDNAPPING CASE JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge of Rutlam in a sensational case of kidnapping in which Shaitanmal and Kanchanbai figured as accused and whose arrest by the Rutlam police formed the subject matter of a resolution at a meeting of the States' Subjects Committee at Bombay and Khandwa.

The Judge, in acquitting the accused, maintained that the girl was a major and her marriage to Shaitanmal without the consent of her father, cannot be held to be illegal. As a sequel to this, the Rutlam Durban has ordered an enquiry into the allegations of harassment and persecution against State officials and Police, involved in the affair.

CO-OPERATIVE MAGAZINE.

To propagate the cause of co-operative movement in the State a quarterly magazine entitled "Sahakari Madhyabharat" is proposed to be published with Mr. K. T. Ghate as the Managing Editor. The first issue will appear on the 9th inst.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"No Disintegration"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"It is sheer nonsense to suggest that the Congress is disintegrating in consequence of the rise of the Socialists." Thus you write in your leading article in "The Chronicle" for Thursday and I have no doubt that every honest Congressman will echo this heartily. "Their growing influence in the Congress and the country is undeniable," and you are right when you proceed to say, "but their differences with non-Socialist Congressmen are fast being made up." Having said this, I am rather amazed to read the following statement in the leader:

"To be a source of maximum strength to the Congress the Congress Socialist Party should realise that they should allow nothing to compromise their loyalty to the Congress. Some of their differences with non-Socialist Congressmen are not matters of urgency; and if only for that reason, they should not be emphasised or made the subjects of prolonged controversies. All Congressmen have at present the common and urgent task of capturing the new provincial Legislatures with a view to compelling Government to withdraw the new Constitution and to summon a Constituent Assembly to formulate a truly national Constitution."

This statement raises three points, namely, (1) that the activity of the Congress Socialist Party is liable to the interpretation that it compromises the loyalty of the Congress Socialists to the Congress, (2) that they are unduly raising prolonged controversies over questions of non-urgency and with which other Congressmen do not agree, and (3) that in the urgent task of capturing the new legislatures the Socialists should combine with other Congressmen with a view to compelling Government to withdraw the unwanted constitution which the nation has already rejected unceremoniously. The statement also raises the fundamental question of the convoking of the National Constituent Assembly. Let me answer these questions seriatim.

(1) I would challenge any honest Congressmen who understands what the Congress is and what its resolutions are to point out any single activity of the Congress Socialists which can even remotely suggest that their loyalty to the Congress is questionable. It is true the Socialists are not wanted in certain Congress circles, to wit, the local Congress officialdom which has taken a definitely hostile attitude to the Party. It is also true that the activities of the Party have caused some inconvenience to fair-weather Congressmen. These two sections, unfortunately for the Congress and the country, seem to dominate the stage of Indian politics to-day. If their displeasure is the reason to allege that the loyalty of the Congress Socialists to the Congress is questionable, I shall not be ashamed of such disloyalty. On the contrary it becomes the duty of every Congressman to follow the lead of the Socialists in explaining to the large masses of the people the exact implications of the Congress resolutions and the principles on which they are founded. The Socialists are not respectors of persons, however great. They stand by well-defined principles, principles which the Congress itself has accepted, however vaguely. Every attempt to compromise those principles by those well-placed Congressmen who pass off as "leaders" must be countered, if only because the Right Deviation may not sully the fair name of the Congress which alone has risen as the premier and most respected political organisation due to its adherence to the policy of non-co-operation. Far from compromising their loyalty to the Congress, the Congress Socialists are honestly and sincerely striving to keep up the prestige of the Congress and to strengthen it as the organisation which will fight for and achieve the "complete economic freedom of the starving millions" along with political freedom as proclaimed in the famous Karachi resolution. Let not any one take the exalted term "loyalty" lightly. It is easy to give the dog a bad name and then hang it. But that will not be playing the game.

(2) Are the Congress Socialists pressing non-urgent, but controversial, matters to the point of disintegration? The recent statement of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, immediately after the meeting of the Executive of the Party at Benares, does not seem to have occurred to you when you wrote this leader. He has clearly stated that the task of the Congress Socialist Party is not to divide the Congress into two warring groups, the Socialists and the anti-Socialists. The task is to mobilise opinion inside the Congress to the view that the Congress should see its resolutions and principles, that its members do not stultify That is to say, the National Congress by its tradition and endeavour has come to be looked upon as the organ of the National Democratic Struggle. The Congress Socialists, therefore, invite every Congressman who believes in the objective of Complete Independence, in the principle of self-determination and in the National Constituent Assembly freely elected by the entire people as the only competent authority to determine the nature and form of the Constitution of free India to rally to the banner of a real programme of National Democratic Revolution. All these principles are accepted by the Congress. In fact it commands the respect, admiration and support of millions of our countrymen only because of this. As and when the movement deepens, there gradually arise deviations. Those that are not willing or are weak to march forward, or, by their political and class affinities, cannot go forward always try to drag the movement back to futile paths, vulgarise exalted principles, distort noble ideals and try to hustle the people into surrender and worse. The talk of alliances with parties which have always been hostile to the Congress and who have not at any time expressed the slightest agreement with the Congress principles and methods, the queer perversions of the idea of Constituent Assembly despite categorical Congress declaration on its basis, the dangerous propaganda in favour of accepting offices in a Constitution which the Congress has rejected, the compromising position the Assembly Party has adopted—all these point to the danger that is creeping in the Congress movement. Is it not the duty of every sincere Congressman to expose this tendency and see that the Congress is not dragged into discredited paths? And the Congress Socialist Party does nothing more. Is it raising prolonged controversies on non-urgent matters?

(3) There is absolutely no difference as regards the urgent task of capturing the new Provincial Legislatures. In fact it was the Congress Socialist Party that came with the slogan first in the field. The Congress Working Committee has now accepted it. But the question of offices is not merely a detail, though an important detail, as you say. It is a fundamental policy in regard to the entry into the Legislatures. Unless a definite decision is taken on this question, it is difficult to judge what will be the policy and programme that Congressmen will pursue in the Legislatures. So, while declaring that Congress should capture the new Legislatures, the Congress Socialist Party also declared that it should be for the use of these bodies, for carrying the broad struggle of the masses into the Legislatures and to compel the Government to withdraw the unwanted and discredited Constitution or in the alternative to expose its sham democratic pretence through the use of the autocratic powers of the Viceroy and the Governors. The Congress Socialists believe that the Legislative Programme should be part of the plan for the national struggle and cannot be detached from it. Obviously, therefore, it is necessary to formulate a clear-cut programme on which the Congress will approach the electorate. The Congress Socialist Party says precisely the same thing and nothing more. In this connection it has formulated a positive as well as negative programme and placed it before the country. It is for the Congress and all others concerned to take note of it and come to definite conclusions. In the meantime it is the democratic right of every minority party within an organisation to canvass opinion in its favour.

Now I come to the Constituent Assembly. You advocate the capture of the Legislatures by Congressmen with a view to compel the Government to withdraw the Constitution and "to summon a Constituent Assembly to formulate a truly national constitution." This is a serious statement to make and is liable to the interpretation that the Congress wants the Constituent Assembly to be convoked under the aegis and with the consent of the Government. Let us understand what this Constituent Assembly is. Historically it is the Sovereign authority of the people elected to express their will. As such it can arise only in two contingencies, namely, as the representative organ of the struggle for independence or as the authority to determine the future Constitution when power has been captured. To convoke a Constituent Assembly as you suggest is like calling another Round Table Conference or All Parties Conference which is, as you have often stated from time to time, far from being anything like a Constituent Assembly. I am pained to note that you who have been so definite about the Constituent Assembly should have made this statement. A Constituent Assembly called by the Government or with its consent will be a mockery. The Congress Socialists will never countenance a Constituent Assembly on such a basis, nor, I think, the Congress can for a moment accept that idea.

Thus you will find that the Congress Socialists are not in any way compromising their loyalty to the Congress. On the contrary they are working to strengthen it in every way so that it may fulfil its historic role in the National Democratic Struggle which it has been waging these many years. Since your leader is likely to create baseless misunderstanding in the public, I request you to give this letter due publicity in the —Yours, etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

Intellectual Cooperation

To The Eidtor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir S. Radhakrishnan's interview giving a short account of the proceedings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation shows that the results fall far short of expectations. If the world's leading and representative intellectuals who gathered at Geneva could not jointly condemn in strong terms, such films as "India Speaks" and "The Life of a Bengal Lancer," but only a faint reference to them was possible during the debate, I cannot but think that the intellectuals of world co-operation have failed in their prime duty and Radhakrishnan's real mission of the hour has not been fulfilled. For, we in India are entitled to judge of the value of such intellectual co-operation by the treatment that our questions receive at the hands of the International Committee.

I am not quite sure that Radhakrishnan's emphasis on "the lack of purpose among the young educated" is rightly placed. If there exists some such, the system of education must be at fault. I fear there is lack of opportunity much more than lack of purpose, and when I speak of opportunity, it means such as would enable them to realise to some extent at least their ideals and aspirations.

Similarly when Radhakrishnan offers an apology for the League of Nations, he does not tread on sure ground. No sensible man would ask for immediate results from the League. All the same, it has been in existence for 15 years now, and whatever the reasons may be, the League far from getting stronger day by day, is actually getting weaker and its futility to attain its main objective has been established. There is none to do it reverence now, excepting the delegates who visit its portals at the League's expense and its paid servants and propagandists.

Mr. Norman Angel, a sensible supporter of the League, draws a pessimistic note in the latest issue of the Foreign Affairs Supplement of the "Time and Tide" and almost despairs of the probability of even an effective pact for collective security.

I, however, agree with Radhakrishnan that there should be extensive use of broadcasting in the cause of peace. I wish in India, wherever broadcasting arrangements exist, the broadcasting of a weekly review of international affairs should prove useful. But then the difficulty will lie in getting a truly dispassionate exponent of world politics of the day.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. WARTY.

The Motorist As Plaintiff

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Police, the Municipality and the Port Trust are hereby summoned to appear at the bar of public opinion to answer the charges detailed below:—

Charge sheet (1st instalment):—

It is alleged against the Police that

In spite of a signboard prohibiting parking on Napier Road, scores of cars park there with police connivance.

Policemen on point duty are permitted to chat with their friends and colleagues. Additional idle policemen at traffic junctions confuse motorists.

As a pedestrian, the 'pili pagri' is, perhaps, the worst offender against safety rules. He appears to have had no training to behave as a model to others.

Politeness is as alien to the junior limb of the law as is melody to a hoarse throat.

The kerosene carts unleashed every morning, proceed four and five deep along Sewri roads. This flagrant breach of rules has been permitted year after year as if the police were all along on strike.

The allegations against the Municipality are that—

Not a road in the city is free from humps or pot-holes.

The tramway tracks are allowed to be in a deplorable condition. Rangari Moholla is particularly dangerous.

Victoria, Mount, Clare and Bellasis Roads, Khetwadi Lanes and Back Road, Lady Jamsetji, Fergusson and Wadala Roads and even portions of Parel Road are a few of the many that are in an abominable condition, to say nothing of the long neglect of defects on other important, arterial roads.

The road camber at the bend opposite the Old Level Crossing at the junction of Mathew and Queens Roads, for north-bound traffic, is wrong and even dangerous. Wherever traffic is largely flowing in one direction only, the camber must be helpfully determined.

All the zeal of the Municipal Encroachment Department has not yet removed a long piece of iron rail that telephone workmen left some few months back, along the pavement near the entrance to the New Petit Mansion on Slater Road. Many a motorist has discovered its existence at the cost of a cut tyre, or having known it to be there, risked an Hon. Magistrate's invitation to be fined for parking more than two feet from the pavement.

The Port Trust are alleged to be guilty of the following.—

From the Wadala Church via the Antop Hill to the Port Trust level crossing opposite the north end of the Grain Depot, the road is intolerably bad with undulations that rock the kidneys out of the motorist. That side of the road which happens to be better than the other, encourages driving on the wrong side. Half the Reay Road Bridge is so avoided and the peril here is greater as the bulk of the traffic consists of heavy vehicles.

North of the Burmah-Shell Petrol Installation at Sewri, no lights have yet been provided.

Driving along the Sewri Timber Pond at nights is particularly hazardous. The road is not lighted and large wood beams are often left lying across the road without red lights to warn the traffic.

The whole length of road from Tank Bunder to Wadi Bunder is the severest test-track for human and mechanical systems. The road from Wadi Bunder to Fort Street is also rapidly breaking up under great strain and is not promptly repaired.—Yours, etc.

MOTORIST.

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The pitting of poetry against science by Dr. Daji is rather pitiful. His poetical selections, though amusing, hardly require an answer.

Dr Khambatta in his second letter accuses Mr. Karve and Dr. D'Avoine of imagination. It is said that the best way of defence is to attack. Anyone who knows anything about scientific methods of birth control would attribute some of the methods and their results as alleged by Dr. Khambatta to nothing but a fertile imagination. He further wants to know the extent of the result of Mr. Karve's work. Does the adequacy or otherwise of an individual's work signify its quality? It is just the object of the present Bill to take this movement to the illiterate masses where the limited resources of an individual cannot hope to reach.

Apart from his general abuse, Dr. Khambatta makes one definite allegation. He says that the birth-control "habit" affects the nervous system. This is certainly important news. May I venture to ask Dr. Khambatta what particular harm is done, by what particular method of artificial control, and how? In his zeal for his duty as a public servant, etc., Dr. Khambatta seems to find something hitherto unknown to any students of science. As for the "unnatural" and "inhuman" aspect of it, I hope Dr. Khambatta does not object to the brushing of teeth and shaving and cutting of hair. Before he refers to his dictionary for more abusive adjectives to be applied to "birth-control," I would like to draw his attention to the opinion of another public servant, Dr. Hutton, who is certainly as eminent as, if not more so than, Dr. Khambatta himself. In this regard I hope I am permitted to quote a passage from the extracts from the All-India Census Report published in the "Times of India," Sept. 21, 1933:—

".....thus, not only is artificial control publicly advocated by a number of medical writers but Madras can boast a Neo-Malthusian League with two Maharajas, three High Court Judges and four or five very prominent in public life as its sponsors. Meanwhile it would appear, says Dr. Hutton in view of the present rate of increase, that efforts to reduce the rate of infantile mortality should be preceded by precautions to reduce the birth-rate and "that if the luxury of baby weeks be permitted they should at least be accompanied by instructions in birth-control." A move in this direction has already been made by the Mysore Government which in 1930 sanctioned the establishment of birth-control clinics in the four principal hospitals of the State."

I leave Dr. Khambatta to ponder over the remarks of the Census Commissioner who is also a public servant of great experience.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICO.

Karwar, August 30.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Jagannath Desai of Vile Parle seems to have very funny ideas as to what constitutes an argument. He says: "But pleasure must always have its limitations by way of its purpose and utility." No sensible person will accept such an absurd claim, which is on a level with Dr. Daji's dictum. People sing, for instance, not because their lungs require exercise, but because it gives them pleasure, or, perhaps, they may be paid for it. Mr. Desai would say that they must not sing for pleasure, but only for utility, i.e., if they are paid or if their lungs want exercise.

He talks of purpose. Whose purpose? Why should the purpose not be pleasure The comparison with a person who eats for the pleasure of the tongue, knowing that he will get indigestion afterwards is silly. In the first place, it is not true that this can be done without any visible harm to the body. Secondly, it is precisely because of the evil consequences of undesired progeny that one practises birth-control. The reasons may be hygienic, economic or any other, but in any case, birth-control unquestionably denotes prudence. The remark about 'our best vitality being spent without any meaning' is senseless, since intercourse in moderation does not 'spend vitality' any more than moderate exercise of any kind.

Dr. Khambatta's further effusion is hardly worth a reply. He simply does not know scientific methods and does not care to know them, since he talks of birth-control affecting the nervous system. Indeed he prefers ignorance and considers it bliss, armed with their ignorance, he pretends to be able to save the 'ignorant masses'! His opinions, as well those of Dr. Daji may deserve a place in a museum of antiquities, but they have none in practical life.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Aug. 28.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The pros and cons of birth-control are being so well-thrashed out in your columns, that every intelligent reader of your excellent paper must congratulate you on centering public interest on such a vital social problem of the day. I have had my say in the matter in a previous letter that had appeared in your columns. But watching the controversy with interest as I have been, I have found both the parties of the question committing one common mistake!

The pro-birth-controllers claim that birth-control will be an undisguised blessing to the teeming missions of India. The no-birth-controllers insist that it is likely to be an unmitigated curse. But the latter have not asked nor the former adequately answered the vital question as to whether birth-control is a practical proposition for the teeming millions of India! Will any birth-controller supply the answer to the following questions in detail?

1. What would be cost, say per month, of the requisites of birth-control—mechanical or medical—and would not this factor alone rule out the proposition for the poor of the land who, perhaps, are supposed to benefit the most?

2. Whether or not, the use of the means, both mechanical and medical, require an amount of intelligence for their success which is not possessed by the average man of the teeming millions of which they speak?

3. Whether or not in view of the fact that a single failure of the measures taken to ensure the prevention of birth—is likely to lead to conception—some authorities say more likely since nature takes her revenge—the whole proposition is not after all a big gamble, with the morality of marriage institution as stake?—Yours, etc.,

P. N. MOHILE

Ghatkopar, Sept. 2.

"Amazing Papal Plea"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not a little surprised at the address of His Holiness the Pope to the International Pilgrimage of Nurses, justifying the Italian aggression against Abyssinia. The communique issued by the Fascist Cabinet of Italy stated: "Italy intends to defend her vital interests to the end." Explaining this, His Holiness says: "Italy's is a war of defence, a necessary war for expansion and the protection of her frontiers." A month back, referring to this dispute, His Holiness, adopting an attitude of neutrality, vehemently declared that he wishes peace to reign all over the world. And why this change of attitude now? Is it to show profound loyalty to Sgr. Mussolini for restoring the Vatican City a few years back? Or, is it to expect something for the future?

Abyssinia longs for peace, the peace which Christ preached during his time. But His Holiness, notwithstanding the fact, that the Italian aggression may prove to be the spark of a world conflagration, supports the Fascist aggression.

To-day, Abyssinia's independence being in jeopardy due to the impending disaster, it is our duty to sympathize with the Abyssinians in their fight against Italy's wanton aggression. Let us express our solidarity with the Abyssinian people by stopping all supply of war stores to Italy.—Yours, etc.,

A. CATHOLIC.

HEALTH TO EVERYBODY!

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE
is made from a specially selected Wine of excellent quality. Its remarkable rejuvenating properties aid the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility and anæmia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

A Most Delightful Beverage. Grateful and Comforting.

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

Sold by Wine Merchants, Licensed Chemists and Stores

Guaranteed by Proprietors of Phosferine.

Agents: Symonds & Co., P.O. Box 912, BOMBAY; and 11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

TAKE YOUR HAPPY CHOICE

Dramatic, romantic, humorous, grave or gay—thousands of musical compositions in various languages have been recorded for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" by the singers, orchestras, instrumentalists and artistes who rank highest. From these you may choose your own programme particularly suited to yourself.

A FEW OF THE MANY NOTABLE INDIAN ARTISTES TO ENTERTAIN YOU THIS MONTH

RAJKUMARI
HARIMATI
YUSUF EFFENDI
INDUBALA

G. N. JOSHI
SAWAI GANDHARVA
RANADE
LALOOBHAI

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" SALON

28, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY

Genuine supplies of "H.M.V." products can only be obtained from "H.M.V." dealers.

VAX-OZONE

(THE ONLY INDIAN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE CONTAINING 12 VOLS OF O.)

VAX-OZONE is the result of years of laboratory experiment. It is the only Hydrogen Peroxide made in India with Indian Capital and Labour. No wonder it has been received with acclamation by the medical profession throughout the length and breadth of the country.

VAX-INSTITUTE LABORATORY LIMITED Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Stockists;

BOMBAY & AHMEDABAD.

B. A. BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay.
CHUNILAL OTTAMCHAND, Princess Street, Bombay.
P. M. JAVERI & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
CHHOTALAL SHAH, Shree Gates, Ahmedabad

Quality is ever foremost. People always respond to products that are worthy and serve them well.

INSIST ON

"CHURAKULAM TEAS"

available in 1lb. cartons and wholesale chests.

CHURAKULAM TEA DEPOT,
404, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

REWARD Rs. 100/-
(Magic Ring)

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, recovers from diseases and will make you ever fortunate. Proving false take that reward. Price Rs. 2 only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,
Panchpota, Bengal, (B.C.P.)

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER-WRITING

A most practical and complete guide to the best style of modern correspondence containing a thorough exposition of the art of letter writing with over 500 specimen letters with their appropriate answers adopted to meet almost all cases of Import, Export, correspondence with Customs, correspondence relating to Trades, Merchant Office, Courts, Banks Income Tax, Municipality and District Board, Newspapers, etc. Family Letters, Love Letters, Invitations etc. Very useful guide for everybody's Writing Desk.

Rs. 1-12-0 per copy.
THE UNITED TRADING CO.
Publishers
44 Strand Road Calcutta

AVOID
Skin Troubles
By REGULARLY
Using
MARGOSUL SOAP
The Medicinal Skin Soap.
Much better than So called Bazar
NEEM SOAPS
made from crude Neem oil by cold Process with cheap Perfume
TRY A TABLET OF MARGOSUL AND SEE THE GLORIOUS RESULT.
of all stores & chemists
HIMANI :: CALCUTTA

Sole Agents for Bombay
SHARMA BANERJI & CO.,
Devakaran Mansion, Princess St.,
BOMBAY 2.

The Clash Of Cultures

ROAD OF TRUE CULTURAL FUSION IS ROAD OF FREEDOM

CALCUTTA: (By Mail).

Mr. G.L. Mehta spoke on the "Clash of Cultures" under the auspices of the Calcutta International Fellowship on Friday, the 30th of August.

Defining 'Culture' as the complex phenomenon covering the whole creative of a human group and the sum-total of knowledge, language and mythology, law and custom, arts and philosophy and religion and the social institutions of a people, Mr. Mehta maintained that although they spoke of the evolution of cultural elements, the real subjects undergoing development and change were men in societies. Racial changes and cultural changes differed in character and method since while the biological qualities of men had not changed fundamentally, there had been a remarkable advance in the realm of social heritage. One of the principal causes of cultural variations from the earliest times has been the contact with some new and strange culture. The Aryan conquest was more moral and intellectual than racial in character; in their own times the cultural effects of the contact between the white and the coloured peoples were out of all proportion to the degree of racial mixture. Close parallels and common elements between different forms of culture showed the influence of contact and the existence of mutual interaction, borrowing and diffusion.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Mr. Mehta continued: "We speak of the conflict between the East and the West to-day, but the distinction is largely one between modern and ancient civilizations. What is vital in Eastern countries to-day is either a response to or a reaction from Western civilization. While such cultural elements as art, philosophy and organised society are common to the East and the West, it is science and industrialism which constitute the principal cause of the difference between the East and the West. The East has produced and is even now producing poets and painters and musicians, philosophers and saints equal, if not superior to those of the West. It is the control over physical forces obtained by the Western nations and their industrial power which differentiate them from Eastern and African peoples. The introduction of modern industrialism and Western institutions and modes of life has been the consequence of political contact. The ideal of humanity as preached in the West to-day is often only disguised European arrogance. The conqueror, the coloniser, the missionary lurk behind all European thought which regards its civilisation as the only repository of culture, wisdom and science. While it is possible to borrow and assimilate from these forms of culture, the mode of transplantation of that culture has not been without its limitations. For, apart from the fact that no culture which is super-imposed on a nation through force or political control can ever be so creative and vital as that which is imbibed and absorbed by the nation itself, the very process of that imposition has so entwined culture with politics that a distinction between the two is often very difficult. The revolt against Western civilization has been accentuated, if not created, by the fury of national self-assertion. That is to say, industrialism and forms of Western social and cultural life seem an exotic growth and an instrument of political domination and economic exploitation; the adaptation of Western institutions has been less an intelligent assimilation of a people independent enough to select and reject what they choose in another civilisation than an indiscriminate imitation and superimposition on an unfree people. The road of true cultural diffusion is, therefore, the road of freedom.

A COMPLEX PHENOMENA.

Culture is a complex phenomenon and cultural contact of the East with the West to-day is mainly determined by the nature of political and economic contacts. Partly because of the inherent strength of the material motive and partly because of the character of industrialism which has become world-wide in its ramifications, economic forces are the most vital factors affecting the cultural conditions of the East. Economic forces are not only affecting the entire world but they tend to influence it in much the same way everywhere. Whether it is in America, or China, Africa or India, industrialism with its factories and large-scale production gives rise to similar problems of overcrowded cities, class divisions, mass education, popular government the press and other forms of social life obtaining in the West. Economic forces, no doubt, are not fatal and overwhelming; they are the products of human beliefs and passions and could, therefore, be counteracted by changes in those beliefs. No omnipotent deity but capitalist syndicates composing mortal and fallible beings control the operation of these forces. Nevertheless, in an industrial world so closely knit, economic forces are really powerful and nearly irresistible.

It is a commonplace to suggest that the millennium could be achieved through a union of two civilisations mingled somehow or other. But civilisation is a component whole and its art, religion and way of life hang together with its economic and technical development. It is very doubtful whether a nation can pick or choose. It seems a cheerless prospect at times—back to the land and handicrafts if we can or forward inevitably to Americanism. But the claim to spirituality can really be justified if industrial methods and technical efficiency of the West are copied without reproducing the evils associated with industrialism, if science is made to subserve human ends and if the physical powers are harnessed to social purposes instead of using them for the degradation and destruction of mankind.

INDIAN MEDICINE MUST STAND ON ITS OWN

Moonje's Exhortation To Vizag Doctors

VIZAGAPATAM, (By Mail).

Dr. B. S. Moonje who had been here was entertained to tea by the Independent Medical Practitioners' Guild of Vizagapatam in the Town Hall.

Tea and introductions over, Dr. Moonje in the course of a talk said, he strongly believed the independent medical profession in India should stand on its own legs and evolve on its own independent lines. India is a very vast country with problems of disease peculiar to herself. Indians should develop the capacity to tackle their own problems in their own way. As an incidence of the foreign rule over India, the Medical profession had also been irrevocably bound to a system which was evolved in a far off cold country.

The Indian Medical Council ought to strive to place the Medical profession in India on its own legs and to give free scope to develop on its own lines. There were some very eminent and patriotic men in the present Medical Council and he hoped in course of tive they would succeed in achieving their object. In the early days of his practice, he came across a statement by one Col. Jackson who in the course of a speech in the Bombay Legislative Council said that Ayurveda was not worth the paper on which it was written. Spurred to take up this challenge, he made an original study of the Sanskrit texts and was surprisingly delighted to find that taking the instance of Opthalmology alone Indian medicine had a record which any country in any age could well be proud of. He found that the knowledge about the eye disease had as much advanced in India as in Europe till the birth of "Helmholtz." If we Indians keep an open and scientific mind we could study and discover so many things in Ayurveda which might even to-day be substantially new additions to modern medical knowledge.

The speaker then gave a very interesting sketch of his own life and experiences beginning with his joining the army in the Boer war and his subsequent first experiences as an Opthalmic Surgeon in Nagpur. He discovered the intracapsular method of cataract operation quite by accident.

MR. YUSUF LALJI BAILED OUT

NEW DELHI, September 3

Mr. Yusuf Lalji, Bombay Labour Leader, who was arrested for violating the Delhi Chief Commissioner's order externing him from Delhi Province, was produced before Mr. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, who enlarged once came to Delhi some days ago him on a bail of Rs. 500 and a personal bond for an equal amount.

Since his externment Mr. Lalji was residing in Ghaziabad and and was arrested.—United Press.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Select Committee's Report Presented To The Assembly

IMPORTANT CHANGES SUGGESTED

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Regulate the Payment of Wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry has been presented to the Assembly. The Majority report has made several alterations in the Bill. They have deleted the words which exempted the railways, other than railway factories, from the operation of the provisions relating to prompt payment. In place of this they have modified clause 5 so as to enable the Government of India to exempt railway services to the extent that may be necessary.

They have raised the limit of wages in sub-clause (6) of the first clause from Rs. 100 to 200.

They have recast the definition of "industrial establishment" and enlarged it by including inland steam-vessels, tramways, and docks, wharves and jetties. They have also revised the definition of "wages". The revised definition is designed to include in wages everything which the workman would receive if he fulfilled all the conditions while section 7 ensures that deductions for non-fulfilment of the conditions or for other reasons, are limited to those permitted by the Bill.

They have omitted the original sub-clause (3) of clause 5 which gave Local Governments the power of exemption and have in place of this modified clauses 15 and 21 so as to secure the employer against penalty where he could not reasonably have complied with the provision.

Among other changes made are the stopping of payment of wages in kind; leaving it to the employers themselves to frame their lists of acts or omissions for which fines could be imposed but failing preparation of such lists and getting official approval for these no fines would be legal.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

There are three minutes of dissent.

Sir H. P. Mody in his minute of dissent complains that the lists of the deductions which might be made from wages did not include forfeiture of wages in lieu of notice and that the limit of fine in the case of bad workmanship was inadequate and fell far short of the authoritative findings of the Fawcett Enquiry Committee and the Whitley Commission.

Eight members, namely, Messrs. S. Satyamurti, B. B. Varma, V. V. Giri, S. K. Hosmani, M. L. Saksena, A. N. Chattopadhyaya and N. M. Joshi in their minute express the view that the Bill is too limited in its application: it should be made applicable to all factories and workshops where twenty or more persons are employed. The Act should apply to industries such as docks, tramways, oil wells and plantations including in the last category sugar plantations wherever such are run by sugar mills and to seamen.

They do not agree with the change made by the majority in allowing a ten days maximum period for payment of wages in factories employing more than a thousand people. They feel it necessary to define the word "fine" to avoid any misunderstanding as fines may be both direct and indirect: "Fines" may be therefore defined as any monetary loss suffered by an employee by way of reduction in the rate of pay temporarily or permanently in the same grade or scale of pay or deduction of part or the whole of gratuity or employers' contribution to the provident fund or or any allowance as a penalty.

If the retention of fines should be insisted upon they advocate that the imposition of fine should not exceed an amount equal to a quarter of an anna in each rupee of wages earned by a worker in a month. The funds accruing from the realisation of fines should be administered by a joint committee consisting of representatives of the employers and of trade unions wherever such exist, and in their absence of representatives elected by workers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in his minute proposes to give Local Governments power to extend the application of the Act to any industry or occupation.

He suggests that when the employment is terminated by the employee with due notice or when he goes on leave, his wages should be paid on the day on which he terminates his service or on the last working day before his leave begins.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1920.

Authorised Capital Rs. 11,25,00,000 Reserve Fund Rs. 5,42,50,000
Paid-up Capital „ 5,62,50,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders „ 5,62,50,000

Local Head Offices:

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA : MADRAS

BANKING FACILITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN.
Copies of Conditions of Business obtainable at any office of the Bank.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED AT INTEREST.
Deposits withdrawable on demand. Rules of Business can be obtained on application.

Income-Tax Returns prepared and Claims made on behalf of Constituents.

Bombay Chronicle
Sunday Edition

LEADING FEATURES OF
SUNDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1935

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS SHOULD BOOK THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE.

Price: 2 ANNAS PER COPY

FIFTH INSTALMENT OF
Great New Mystery Thriller of Sensational Air Adventure, Mystery and Romance, the Story of a Man's Love of Science and a Woman's Science of Love, entitled—
"THE SPACE-RAIDERS"
By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY, (Author of "The Air Devil" etc.) appears exclusively in this issue.

Regular Features
1. CINEMA PAGE.
2. ART PAGE.
3. SCIENCE PAGE.
4. LITERARY PAGE.
5. WOMAN'S PAGE.
6. CHILDREN'S PAGE.
7. SPORTS PAGE.
8. HEALTH PAGE.
9. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
10. LATEST TELEGRAMS
11. COMIC TIT-BITS.

Other Special Features
1. THE RED MOSCOW.
2. FILMING THE INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP.
3. AN UP-TO-DATE DICTIONARY FOR INDIA.
4. ORIGINS OF INDOOR GAMES.
5. GIRLS SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.
6. "THE BRAVEST DEED SEEN BY ME" (Competition).
7. THE LATE MR. JUSTICE AVORY: An Appreciation.
8. MOTORING TO MECCA.
9. AMUSING BLUNDERS by Great Authors.
10. "CANONIZATION" of G. K. C.
11. YOGA IN DAILY LIFE.

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

will enable 37 fortunate readers to sell their copies to us at prices varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per copy.

WORLD'S NEWS THRILLING STORIES | INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLES ATTRACTIVE PICTURES

52 PAGES BRIMFUL OF INTERESTING & GRIPPING READING MATTER AND PICTURES GALORE

Attractive Illustration in Colour on FRONT COVER PAGE.

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Pays Glowing Tribute To Kamaladevi

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who has been touring the Karnatak Province on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party gave two days to the Belgaum District, and they were mostly spent in the villages where she was accorded enthusiastic receptions. The first village she visited was Chikkodi where she met a group of peasants with whom she discussed the programme of the Congress Socialist Party and on the organisation of Peasant Unions.

From Chikkodi she went to Bihongal. She addressed a crowded meeting of villagers here and had discussions with the peasants.

AT KITTUR

Kittur was the next place visited. Kittur has an importance of its own. It has its historical association. In 1857 when the Mutiny was suppressed in the North, it is said, the movement spread southwards. Kittur is said to be the place where Queen Chennamma is said to have fought with her son against the British. She is said to have refused to surrender to the end. Though the opposition was suppressed, no body knew what had happened to Queen Chennamma. Here the people are more conscious and have a larger percentage of literacy. One could see the courage and fervour of the people in their faces. No wonder Mrs. Kamaladevi received a tremendous reception in Kittur.

From Kittur she went to Gokak and then covering Khanapur returned to Belgaum.

TRIBUTE TO KAMALADEVI

She had a very crowded programme for Belgaum city. She addressed two meetings of women. Then the students had arranged another. At the Tilak Kanyashala she had informal talks with the members of the Ladies' Club. Then there were two more public meetings. At one of these, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande presided. He paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Kamaladevi and congratulated her on her successful tour. He said that she had proved her love and devotion to the principles she was advocating by going into even remote villages with little care for her personal comforts so that the message might reach the poorest peasant.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Her love for her country and her efforts for gaining independence for India, continued Mr. Gangadhar Rao, could not be doubted. He had differences of opinion with her. He himself found that he would not be able to work along the lines her Party was advocating. But he did not feel that that was the occasion to strike a dissentient note. It was the right of each one in the Congress to put forward his own ideas and programme and try to persuade the Congress to accept them.

Mrs. Kamaladevi in her speech lucidly explained the objects of the Congress Socialist Party, its programme and the role it played in the Indian struggle. She also explained the present situation and analysed the trend of political events. She spoke on the basis of Socialism in India. Her speech created a great impression.

She left for Hubli 'en route' to Mangalore on the 4th instant.

52nd GLORIOUS WEEK!

Farewell Week of

Amrit Manthan

Prabhat's Wonder Picture

KRISHNA	29	Weeks
MAJESTIC	3	..
HINDAMATA	4	..
KOHINOOR	4	..
VENUS	4	..
LAXMI	2	..
NOVELTY	2	..
SARASWATI	1	..
CROWN	2	..
	51	..

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT! IS'NT IT—?

Thanks to the appreciating faculty of Bombayites!

Catch & make the best of this opportunity---!

AMRIT MANTHAN

Hindi Version

Definitely for the last Week at

Krishna Talkies

(Dubash Theatre) New Charni Road.

DAILY AT:—6-15, 10 p.m.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. at 3 p.m.

From 14th *SEPT.* **Chandrasena (Marathi) Version**

DIRECTION:— **WESTERN INDIA Theatres Ltd.**

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS!

during PARSI PATETI

Serial in 2 Chapters 1st 12 Reels

RIN-TIN-TIN with LAUREL and HARDY comedy IN **LIGHTNING WARRIOR**

at **NOVELTY TALKIES** Grant Road

Entering into

4th Week

Parsi New Year's GREETINGS—

Make it down as a "MUST SEE" Picture

Volcanic in its red blooded melodrama—Lively with rich humour—once again

SABITADEVI

IN

SILVER KING

with

MOTILAL

The dashing Hero

and YAKUB

To-day—To-morrow

Matinee at 2-45 p.m.

Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Directed by:— MR. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.

SAGAR'S GREAT STUNT PICTURE

4th Week AT THE **IMPERIAL** CINEMA Lamington Road.

New Communal Formula For Bengal

MR. B. C. CHATTERJEE'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

In the course of a letter which was published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Mr. B. C. Chatterjee suggests means for a settlement of the communal question in Bengal. He first recognizes the recently passed India Act and the Communal Award as it now stands and then he proceeds:—

"The new Act fills the whole political canvas. Our Congress friends fully recognise it. Even Mr. Gandhi did, ahead of his followers, otherwise he would not have brought about the Poona Pact with the distinct idea and object of having it incorporated into the coming Parliamentary legislation. The fact that each provincial Parliament will be in entire charge of provincial affairs will necessarily cut short the work of the Congressmen outside such Parliament. He will soon find himself a superfluity, as one entirely left out with nothing worth doing. Inside, he will have the power of ruling the province, and it is merely a question of time for the full recognition of the reality to dawn on him, and compel him to come into the Council.

"Bengal and the Punjab would appear at first sight to stand out as the tragic exceptions. Leaving the Punjab situation to be dealt with by our Punjabi friends, one may point out that Bengal need not be an exception in spite of the Communal Award. I entreat my Congress friends of Bengal just to commit the 'provincialism' of thinking of Bengal for the moment by herself and for herself. I do not for a moment suggest that the rest of India's Congressmen are indifferent to the interests of Bengal. Far from it. But the sad and saddening fact is that they will be powerless to do anything by way of remedying or rectification, once the Bengalee Hindus find themselves stripped of political power and prestige after the new political order has got going.

"That they will show up as a row of plucked politicians under the coming 'regime' is an inevitability—unless they bestir themselves even as late as now with the set object of preventing such a 'debacle'. I invite their serious attention to the suggestion I have made for some time past that we Bengalee Hindus should agree to share political power equally with our Moslem countrymen of Bengal. The Communal Award ceases to be of any effect against us, Hindus, the moment we Hindus and Moslems of Bengal enter into a convention that the number of Hindu and Moslem Ministers on Bengal's Cabinet shall be equal and that indeed, all offices of Government—from Ministerships to Duftriships—shall be equally recruited from the two communities henceforward. Such agreement shall serve to wipe out the only outstanding difference between the two communities, and will be bound to lead to the formation of a united Hindu-Moslem party that shall enter the Provincial Parliament to govern Bengal. As I have said so often, the moment the two communities consummate such an agreement, they shall stand face to face with the incandescent reality—visioned by Deshbandhu in the mirror of patriotic prescience—that on all other matters their interests coincide and agree. My Swarajist friends should surely feel spiritually attuned to the idea underlying the convention I am commending to their favourable view since it is only a variant of the scheme Deshbandhu had conceived and consecrated his life to. To him was conceded, first and foremost, the larger revelation of Bengal the mother—the equal mother of her Moslem and Hindu children, gathering unto herself their united homage, service and love.

A word about our Moslem country-men. None could doubt the genuiness of their response to the appeal of Deshbandhu. Nor have they since been disloyal to the ideal he left behind. I can assure my countrymen from unimpeachable personal knowledge that our Moslem countrymen were definitely agreeable, before the making of the Communal Award by the Prime Minister, to an equal division of the available seats on the Bengal Legislative Council, 'plus' an equal division of the services as above suggested. It was our Hindu leaders who failed to respond. The Communal Award has since been made and remains good for 10 years at least. But the convention I have suggested can easily be entered into for this period in any event, and I have every reason to believe that your Moslem friends will be found fully agreeable to it, should but our Hindu leaders signify their acceptance of it. And I hope and trust, and pray from the bottom of my soul, that false and poisonous notions of prestige will not be permitted to strangle the latter's initiative. The time is ripe for action right now, and should we let it slip by?

"I would conclude by appealing to you. Sir, to step forward with courage in both hands, and make the offer to our Moslem friends on behalf of Bengal's Hindus of whom you are the primary spokesman."

"MUSSALMAN'S SUPPORT.

Commenting on Mr. Chatterjee's letter, the "Musalman" says:—

It is needless to say that to make up the differences between the different communities inhabiting the land, especially between the two major communities of Hindus and Mussulmans, is a great desideratum. So far all efforts for the settlement of the differences have failed and the result is the Communal Award which has given satisfaction to no community. The Hindus resent it. We are, however, glad to find that some of the leading men of the country are still thinking of an agreement between the Hindus and the Musulmans so that they may work together in the legislatures under the new constitution. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-law, recently addressed a letter to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," which was published in that power on the 21st instant, in which he has given a formula as to now the Hindus and the Mussalmans of Bengal may come to an agreement and run the Administration of the province jointly after the "reforms" are inaugurated. Elsewhere we reproduce the latter portion of the letter under the caption "A new Communal Formula" and request our readers to go through it and ponder over the suggestion he has made. He says, ".....we Bengalee Hindus should agree to share political power equally with our Muslim countrymen of Bengal. The Communal Award ceases to be of any effect against us, Hindus, the moment the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal enter into a convention that the number of Hindu and Muslim Ministers on Bengal's Cabinet shall be equal and that indeed, all officers of Government—from Ministerships to Duftriships—shall be equally recruited from the two communities henceforward. Such an agreement will serve to wipe out the only outstanding difference between the two communities and will be bound to lead to the formation of a united Hindu-Muslim party that shall enter the Provincial Parliament to govern Bengal." Without some such agreement with the Hindus the Mussalmans, though they will form the largest single party in the Council but not an absolute majority, will not, we are afraid, be able to run the Administration smoothly. An alliance on their part with the European members is unthinkable as that would mean going against the interests of the province. A Cabinet consisting mainly of Mussalmans will hardly be able to carry on the Administration satisfactorily if the representatives of the Hindu intelligentzia be in constant opposition. We think a coalition under the circumstances is indispensable and desirable. Mr. Chattejee has placed before the public a formula which may not be an ideal one but which may be acceptable to all concerned in a spirit of compromise, and without a compromise or a middle course being resorted to there cannot possibly be any settlement under the existing circumstances. However, whether Mr. Chatterjee's formula is acceptable or not, the time has come when further efforts should be made to arrive at a Hindu-Muslim agreement.

Indian Merchants In Japan

THEIR PART IN DEVELOPMENT OF HER TRADE

(By A. M. Sahay)

In recent years Japan, due to her various activities and wonderful achievements, has attracted the attention of every nation of the world.

Hundreds of thousands of people from different parts of the world visit Japan every year to see with their own eyes this charming country. Men from every walk of life with different interests and purpose come here. Students, merchants, tourists, artists, journalists, social reformers, political leaders, and preachers have been frequently visiting Japan of late. The number of Indians has trebled since Japan's trade with other countries has made tremendous headway due to low prices and favourable exchange rate. Most of the Indians come here for commercial purposes. Indian residents of Kobe and Osaka to-day number more than 400 and we are a happy little commercial community enjoying the comforts and privileges in every possible way of this beautiful land of the Rising Sun. It is a matter of great pleasure to note that recently our community has been gradually coming more and more into touch with Japanese public, outside of business.

This will be greatly welcomed by all the right thinking men on both sides, for it will afford an opportunity to both Japanese and Indians to know more about each other. So far, India has remained a mystery to most of the people abroad and even those who know about India are generally misinformed. Although India is so closely connected with Japan economically and industrially, it is to be regretted that the people in Japan know so little about the aspects of India's life. Although Indians have been deprived of political freedom for centuries and although we as a nation have been denied opportunity to make progress in various walks of life, we have been able to hold our own to a certain extent in the world in many ways, and in the face of all those planned obstructions, we have been able to establish our claim as an enterprising nation.

Although we are admittedly no match for Japan, it has to be admitted that in view of the numerous handicaps that we Indians have to face, the greatest among them being the apathy of our own government, our achievements during the past few decades have not been altogether discouraging.

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Indian banking, like Indian industry has made headway despite the efforts of the British bankers in India to monopolize the field. After overcoming various obstacles, the Indian bankers to-day are in a position to enjoy the increased confidence of the public, Indian Insurance Companies have made most wonderful progress during the last one decade. Despite the fact the insurance business is still in its infancy in India. While all these new enterprises have recently been making gradual progress, ever enterprising Indian merchants have ventured to approach the remotest markets and to push their merchandise in almost every part of the world, from time immemorial.

INDIAN MERCHANTS ABROAD

Our merchants in their sailing vessels, visited different part of the world long before the European steamships visited the shores of Asia and when India's trade with European markets was most flourishing. And even to-day, although our own old trade and industry has almost disappeared, Indian merchants are to be found trading in almost every part of the world. They are in no way new immigrants to those shores. In fact most of the old markets, which have been captured by western manufacturers and recently by Japan, were originally opened by Indian traders. Even in Japan, Indian merchants came in the early days of her industrial development and since then they have been engaged in introducing Japanese manufactures to various markets of the world for the mutual interests of both Indians and Japanese.

ASSISTING JAPAN.

Thus it may not be out of proportion if I say that my countrymen have played an important part in developing Japan's trade, not only with India but with most of the other markets as well. Without the least intention to injure the feelings of my Japanese friends, for whose capacity I have great regard, I may add that Indian merchants even to-day, due to their long experience, are in a better position to understand the requirements of different markets than my Japanese friends, whose knowledge of foreign business is of recent date.

Indian merchants have lived for hundreds of years among the peoples of different countries and have shared their way of living. This is an invaluable asset to their business and they are bound to be useful to Japanese trade and industry for all time to come.

I earnestly hope they will not be deprived of the opportunities to render this useful service to Japan. I would not have expressed even this slightest shadow of doubt were I not aware of the presence of certain elements who cannot get rid of their narrow outlook and who by their activities make even friendly peoples think unfavourably about Japan. Let me hope such irresponsible acts will be discouraged in the interest of the greater objective. Japan's industry at the present moment needs the greatest number of supporters and sympathizers it can secure throughout the world. Japan is passing through a very critical phase of her economic development. She is being oppressed by her competitors from all sides for to them Japan's Industrial development is a great menace. Japan must be prepared to face and fight all the obstacles put in her way. In doing so she has the full sympathy of the vast majority of the people of the East, who have been for centuries made to pay high prices for the bare necessities of life to enable the western nations to maintain a high standard of living.—"Voice of India" of Kobe.

BOX-OFFICE SMASHED! DRAWING LARGE CROWDS SINCE YESTERDAY!

Stark Realism depicted with wonderful technique

GREATER than **"Chandidas"** GLORIOUS than any Picture yet produced

NEW THEATRES, LTD. (CALCUTTA) PRESENT **Sarad Babu's** FAMOUS NOVEL IN CELLULOID. **Devdas**

AT **Minerva** TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.

TIME:—5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M. Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 P.M.

STARRING:— **SAIGAL** YAMUNA; K. C. DEY, RAJKUMARI; PAHARI SANYAL.

WONDERFUL and LILTING Musical HITS!

Direction:—Western India Theatres, Ltd.

Gala Opening Yesterday LARGE CROWDS of Cine-fans invaded 'SUPER'

BOX OFFICE SMASHED! Bombay has applauded this picture as the picture of the season—Thundering tale of Sacrifice, Love and Romance.

EASTERN ARTS PRODUCTIONS LTD.'S Marvellous Treat of the Year.

Bal-Hatya OR KHOON-E-NAHAK

Starring:— Idol of Millions **PHIROZE DASTUR** with **Shantakumari, Chandkumari, D. Manek, Dadiba Sarkari, Gope.**

FEROZE DASTUR & CHAND KUMARI

LILTING MELODIES! Brilliant dialogues

Don't fail to visit

SUPER TALKIES Charni Road, Tram Junction.

TIME: Daily 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p. m. Fri., Satur., Sun. and Holidays Matinee 2-30

FILM FARE FOR THIS WEEK

"CLIVE" AT THE REGAL AND "ROBERTA" AT THE WELLINGTON STAY SECOND WEEK—"SPRING IN PARIS" AT PATHE—"IN CALIENTE" AT CAPITOL

"In Caliente" Dolores Del Rio, Pat O'Brien—at the Capitol this week.

"ROBERTA"

Second Week At The Wellington

The management of the Wellington are compelled to screen for the second week "Roberta" as cine-fans insist on seeing this magnificent Musical Comedy over and over again. Radio Pictures dazzling combination of the dance wizards. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, is made more dazzling still by the inclusion of beautiful Irene Dunn. "Roberta" is a musical production of the highest order. It has pace, humour, excellent song numbers and a good story. There are no gigantic, elaborate dance numbers with hundreds of girls, but one can watch Astraire and Ginger Rogers intricate footwork unembarrassed by mass effects. And Fred Astaire's dancing takes one's breath away without being photographed from unconventional angles!

"Roberta" is a Paris gown shop which John Kent (Randolph Scott) inherits from his aunt. He falls in love with the beautiful manageress Stephanie, (Irene Dunn), who is a Refugee Russian Princess. Kent's friend Huck (Fred Astaire) is a dance band leader who secures an engagement at a Paris cafe, where the "Comtesse Scharwenka" (Ginger Rogers) in reality his girl friend Lizzie Gatz—is a dancer.

These two romances, and the vicissitudes of the gown shop under the inexpert management of the good-natured Huck, provide the frame-work. But the whole story is just one grand peg on which hangs Jerome Kern's excellent songs, the dances and the most marvellous fashion parade! Women will probably weep with envy at the gorgeous dresses, and with Fred Astaire as showman even mere man will be able to stand the strain.

Astaire has plenty of scope for light comedy work. Ginger Rogers is better than ever as the pseudo-Countess, and Irene Dunn plays her part quite effortlessly. Her lovely voice does full justice to "Smoke gets in your Eyes," and "Lovely to Look At", while Astaire and Ginger Rogers point the melodies with their twinkling feet.

"Roberta" has broken Bombay's all box-office records. It is a liberal education in the gentle art of entertainment with an entrancing appeal that is universal. Don't miss it!

"BAL-HATYA"

At The Super Talkies

Super Talkies at Charni Road Junction where Eastern Arts Productions' new thriller "Bal-Hatya" or "Khoon-e-Nahak' has been released from Friday last has been raided by cinema enthusiasts.

Chief roles are enacted by stars like Master Feroze Dastur Miss Shanta Kumari, Miss Chand Kumari, Dadiba Sarkari the prominent stage-star and co-median Gope.

"DEVDAS"

At The Minerva

"Devdas"—the social and inspiring novel by Bengal's veteran man of letters Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee is now presented on the silver screen by the New Theatres Ltd. with realism. It is now running at the Minerva Talkies, "Devdas" depicts Hindu social life. Bengal's veteran star Mr. Saigal who scored song hits in "Chandidas" appears to be at his best as a "Devadas." Together with Saigal, we cannot forget the songs from Bengal's blind singer K. C. Dey as well as Pahar. Sanyal. There are Kumari Jamuna. Kumari Rajkumari and Pahari Sanyal.

DESH DASI

Seventh Week At The West-End

"Desh Dasi", the premier picture of the Ranjit studio has entered its 7th week at the West End.

Kumaris Zebunnissa and Swaruprani in "Chandra" at the West-End.

"CLIVE OF INDIA"

Second Week At The Regal

The great pictures of to-day are war pictures—without war. Darryl. F. Zanuck, who recently completed "Clive of India" with Ronald Colman, his first million-dollar production for 20th Century Pictures, make this seemingly paradoxical statement. "I selected 'Clive,'" he goes on to explain, "because the background has the sweeping breadth and dramatic brilliance of war without the roaring of cannon. "The success of my previous production, 'The House of Rothschild,' proved the popularity of this type of film. The story centred around Napoleon's campaigns and his final downfall at Waterloo, yet Napoleon and his soldiers were seen and heard for only a few seconds on the screen" Wars are not so important of themselves, for defeated people rise to fight again. The effects of war on those people is the significant thing, the thing which makes great drama. Looking back over the big pictures of the past, we find not only 'The House of Rothschild', but 'Cavalcade' 'Seventh Heaven' and even 'Smilin' Thru' with war as an undercurrent. 'All Quiet on the Western Front' and 'The Big Parade' were significant not so much for their big battle effects as for their protest against the inhumanity of war. The actual fighting scenes could have been eliminated to the extent that we minimise them to-day, and the pictures still would have been great. Similarly in 'Clive of India' which exploits the daring and dramatic manner in which Robert Clive rose from the position of a humble clerk to become England's greatest hero, the scenes by which he obtained his victories on the battlefield are confined to mere flashes. "There is in the life of Robert Clive a greater drama than the stirring scenes of his conduct in battle" Loretta Young is seen opposite Colman as the lovely wife who inspired Clive's bold deeds in this Joseph M. Schenck presentation which Richard Boleslawski directed from a script by W. P. Lipscomb and R. J. Minney, authors of the London stage hit of the same name. "Clive of India" is on its second week's run at the Regal.

Ronald Colman in "Clive of India" at the Regal.

"Missar-ka-Sitara" can be seen at the Super Cinema.

SILVER KING

At The Imperial Cinema

"Silver King" is everywhere drawing packed houses. Bombay and Ahmedabad tell this tale. Sabitadevi and Moti join hands in making this film attractive. Mr. Chimanlal Luhar is responsible for the direction of this successful production. It is running for the fourth week at the Imperial Cinema.

"Paris In Spring" shown at Pathe this week with the great Tullio Carminati, Ida Lupino and Mary Ellis.

"Bahare-E-Suleman" showing at the Globe.

"PARIS IN SPRING"

At The Pathe

Paramount's frothy comedy romance, "Paris in Spring" which comes to the Pathe Theatre, serves to bring back to the screen Mary Ellis, lovely singing star of the stage and the Metropolitan opera, in a song and romance role.

Teamed with Tullio Carminati, the reigning idol of the screen, Miss Ellis plays the role of a lovely cabaret queen who is something of a coquette at heart.

Carminati loved her madly. even threatens to commit suicide if she will not marry him. But, instead of committing suicide, he takes up with pretty Ida Lupino in the hope of making Miss Ellis jealous.

Carminati's plan works too well. James Blakeley, who loves Miss Lupino, accuses him of abducting his sweetheart. To escape from the police, Carminati and Miss Lupino flee to her grandmother's home, and grandmother, who is slightly deaf, mistakes them for a newlywed couple.

When Blackeley and Miss Ellis arrive together in search of their sweethearts. Grandmother makes the same mistake. Throughout a hectic night, the sweethearts are locked away from each other, in the company of people they do not love. There are some delicious comedy moments in their unique situation, and when they are finally released in the morning, they are all willing to admit to their true loves.

A brand new Gordon and Revel score furnishes the music for the film, and includes such hits as "Bon Jour Mam'selle" and "Why Do They Call It Gay Paree?" Lewis Milestone directed the film which also features Lynne Overman and Jessie Ralph.

"IN CALIENTE"

At The Capitol

Mexico, with all it's beauty and colour, its haunting music and exciting dances comes to the Capital from to-day. "In Caliente" is a musical with a real plot, replete with humour, action and romance, and introduces several production numbers that most spectators will agree excel any of the previous efforts of Busby Berkeley who staged the dances for this picture as well as for most of the Warner Bros. First National musicals that preceded it. The action takes place in Agua Caliente that "made-to-order" Mexican resort near the California border, and concerns the adventures of Pat O'Brien, who is lately of military or naval service, and who is lately of the Military or Naval service, and who in the role of hardboiled magazine editor is kidnapped and taken to the resort on a sobering up expedition by his publishers, Edward Everett Horton. There he runs into Dolores Del Rio, a Spanish dancer, who dances him away from Glenda Farrell, again portraying a blonde menace. Leo Carillo has the role of Miss Del Rio's rascally uncle who tries to cash in on her charm. Others in the cast who do excellent work are Phil Regal, who has a special song number; Dorothy Dare, Winifred Shaw, who also sings one of the big production songs; Luis Alberni, George Humbert, William Davidson Harry Holfan, Soledad Jimenez, Herman Bing and Florence Fair. The DeMarcos, famous dancers, make their film debut in the picture and another novelty is the specially singing number of the Canova Family. The custumes are particularly noteworthy, and may start some new style fads. Busby Berkeley has outdone himself in the three numbers he created and directed, especially in the "Muchacha," in which a score of blonde horses appear with the dark-eyed senoritas. In this number, which is sung by Phil Regal, Mill Sel Rio appears with the ensemble in a speciality dance. Miss Shaw is responsible for the song "Lady in Red" while the title number "In Caliente" is excellently rendered by a ground of entertainers. Lloyd Bacon has done an excellent job of directing. The screen play was written by Jerry Wald and Julius Epstein on story, by Ralph Block and Warren Duff. The picture has caught the spirit and the tempo of the gay resort for which it is named, and assures a most entertaining evening.

Our Rajkot Letter

IMPROVING LOT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

Harijan Sevak Sangha's Manifold Activities

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT. Aug. 30.

The second annual report of Cutch-Kathiawar branch of All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha already published makes an interesting reading. It shows real progress in every sphere of Harijan Uplift work. One more Ashram was inaugurated at Mundra, thus making the total to 5. The other 4 Ashrams of Vartej, Bhavnagar, Chhaya under Porbander and Wadhwan have grown from ordinary beginning into active centres of Harijan activities. Training in Tanning, Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Agriculture, Sanitation, Hygiene, sandal-making, pottery, and primary education is imparted therein on modern lines.

During the period under report, 38 new schools were opened at different places making the total of 61. The total number of students has risen from 623 of the previous year to 1653 during the period under report. Out of 42 lakhs the total population of the province, the Harijans number about 4 lakhs. It is an encouraging beginning. Every effort is being made in this direction to eradicate illiteracy from amongst them. The chiefs and Talukdars of the province are rendering very valuable help in this connection. The present progress is greatly due to them also. The visits of Sjt. Abbas Teyabji, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal, Sjt. Thakkar Bapa and the historic tour of Mahatmaji have had a marked effect on this movement.

It is only in Wankaner State and Gaekwar area that Harijan students have mixed sittings in the same schools. The efforts of Junagadh Dewan, Bhavnagar Durbar and the Agency authorities at Jetpur in this connection have not met with any appreciable success. In English school of Kundala and Bhavnagar proper these students are freely admitted. At Amreli, Rajkot State municipal authorities and the local influential committee of 3 officials and 3 non-officials are fully co-operating in this connection.

HARIJAN CONFERENCES.

During this period, 4 Harijan conferences and a number of Harijan Bhajan Mandalis were held at different places where the caste Hindus freely mixed with them. They solemnly vowed to abstain from canion-eating, drink, incurring unnecessary expenditure after caste dinners and marriage parties and other evils and even passed resolutions unanimously to this effect.

Sjt. Thakkar Bapa's appeal in the matter of water supply for Harijans by either repairing or sinking new wells has met with a great success. It realized Rs. 10,142. So far about 100 wells are repaired and newly sunk and 100 new ones are to be sunk in the new year.

The Sangha also spent nearly Rs. 3,300 on famine relief work. More than 40 villages availed themselves of the relief work afforded by the Saurashtra Seva Samiti which opened free grain shops in 22 villages and spent Rs. 6,000 or so. Even free fodder was supplied for their cattle.

The total, expenditure incurred by the Sangha for, this purpose amounts to Rs. 27,045-15-11. It includes grants from several states and other help. The new year's budget estimates are fixed at Rs. 27,500. Though there is only a balance of Rs. 13,300 nearly, the Sangha hopes to realize the remaining amount of about Rs. 15,000 from the public and state authorities.

Four temples were specially erected for Harijans at different places every facility is granted to them. Harijan boys are taking great strides in College education also. Over and above the thirty students studying in different High Schools. The report then makes mention of medical relief given to the Harijans.

The debt-redemption scheme since the receipt of the donation of Rs. 5,000 earmarked for this purpose, is being successfully experimented on the lines chalked out by Mr. Jagjiwan Mehta of Amreli, who achieved a great success in this direction. Dholera scheme has done much good to the Harijans there. Palitana Durbar has lent Rs. 3,000 nearly for this purpose at a low rate of interest.

Thus the Harijans are feeling for the first term, a sigh of relief from their heavy debts. Some of them are eking out better means of sustenance. The stigma of untouchability cannot be successfully blotted out from the Hinderfold, so long as free entry to all temples is not granted to Harijans. The position of Harijans of British area is a little better than that of the Harijans here.

So far much ground is cleared; more is required to be covered in the near future. With the active co-operation of State authorities and the general public, the Sangha is sure of taking longer strides in this direction.

PROTECTION TO GLASS URGED

Charges In Government's Resolution Refuted

MANUFACTURERS' LETTER TO GOVT.

In a letter addressed by the Indian Glass Manufacturers Association to the Secretary to The Government of India, in the department of Commerce, on Government's Resolution on the Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding Protection to the Glass Industry, the Association record their dissatisfaction at the unsympathetic and step-motherly treatment meted out by the Government of India to the Industry from the very beginning when the Association presented their case in 1926 up to the time when Government resolved as they have done on the Board's Report.

They further state that the Industry was started in this country merely on private initiative and resources, but when, dumping of cheaper glassware was resorted to, earlier by countries like Czechoslovakia and later by Japan the Industry had to seek Government aid and presented their case for inquiry by the Board in the year 1926. Government replied after one year that no prima facie case was made out for a reference to the Board due to (1) the Industry's dependence on imported soda ash and its large percentage in the cost of production, (2) lack of trained labour, and scientific technical knowledge. The Association replied to this that the percentage cost of soda ash on the total cost of production was not as large as Government took it to be and moreover Japan one of the foremost glass manufacturing countries of the world was relying entirely on imported soda ash then and also referred to the instances of Great Britain and Japan the leading textile manufacturing nations of the world which are even to-day depending exclusively upon imported cotton for their raw materials. As regards the trained labour and scientific technical knowledge it was pointed out that they were even then available in India to a fair extent.

After this, Government took six long years to make up their mind in deciding whether the Industry had made out a prima facie case or not so as to be referred to the Tariff Board and this delay on the part of Government shows its utter indifference towards the industrial development of the country.

After nearly a decade's waiting, the Tariff Board's Report and Government's resolution on the same were published in July. In view of the case made out by the Industry, the Board's recommendations can be said to be fair and satisfactory, but the Government's resolution thereon makes an altogether different reading and comes as a bolt from the blue.

The Association emphatically refutes Government's reason of the absence of indigenous Soda Ash, as a ground for denying protection since the inference drawn by Government about its percentage in the cost is in itself based on wrong calculations. The Association is prepared to prove that this percentage of Soda Ash does not exceed 10 to 25 per cent in the total cost of manufacture of glass. This percentage too, in their opinion, is due to the excessive prices of Soda Ash charged by the monopolised suppliers who in this case happen to be a firm enjoying Empire advantages in regard to customs duties.

What little is given by Government to the Industry in the form of a rebate on Soda Ash is, the Association considers, more for protecting the British Soda Industry than the Glass Industry in India and by a preferential treatment in the system of giving this rebate, Government is in a way forcing the Industry to buy British Soda Ash.

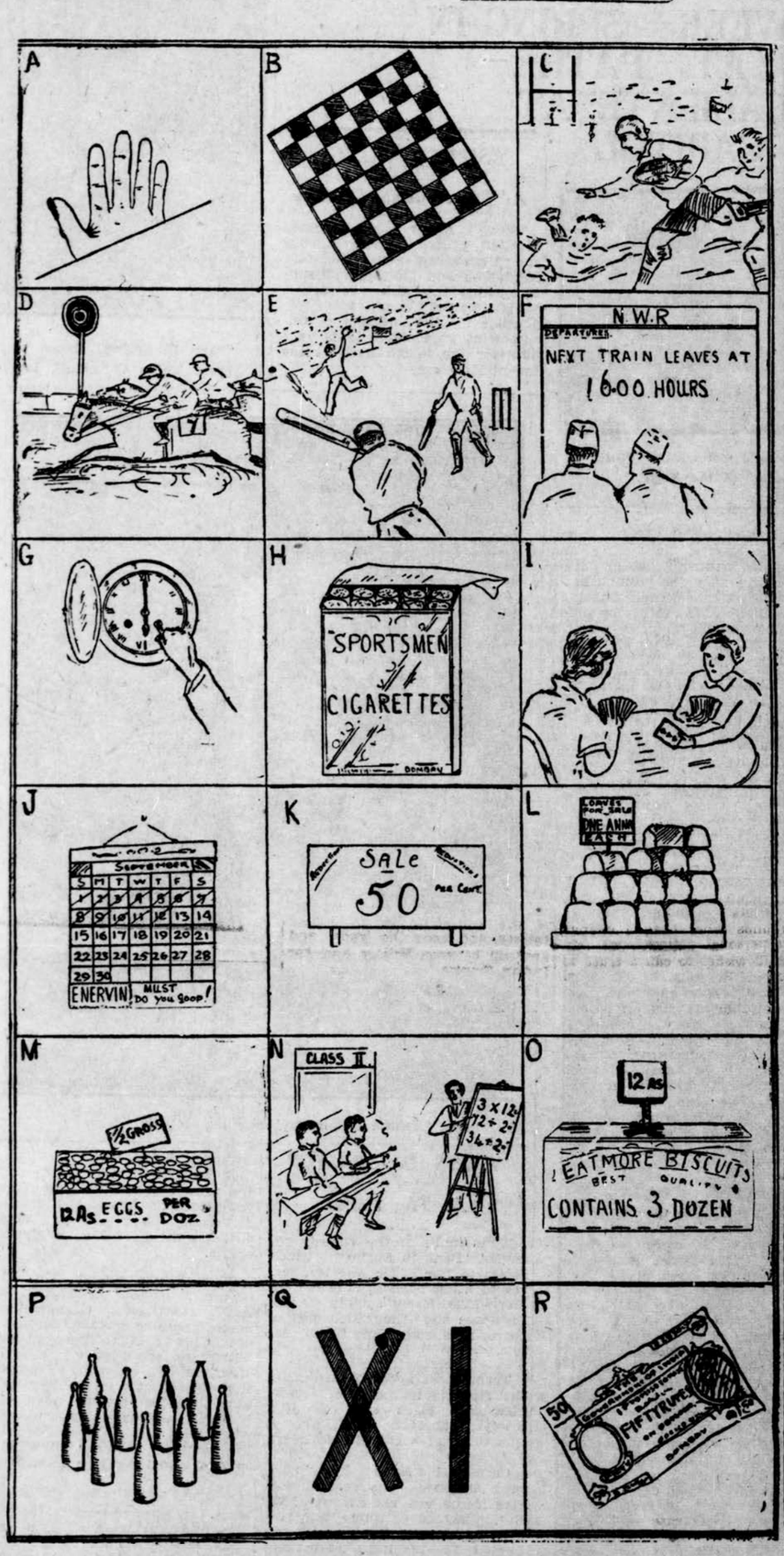
Moreover, the Glass Industry is unable to rely on this concession since there is no guarantee that the Empire Companies—in this case Messrs. The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.—would not increase their rate of Soda Ash.

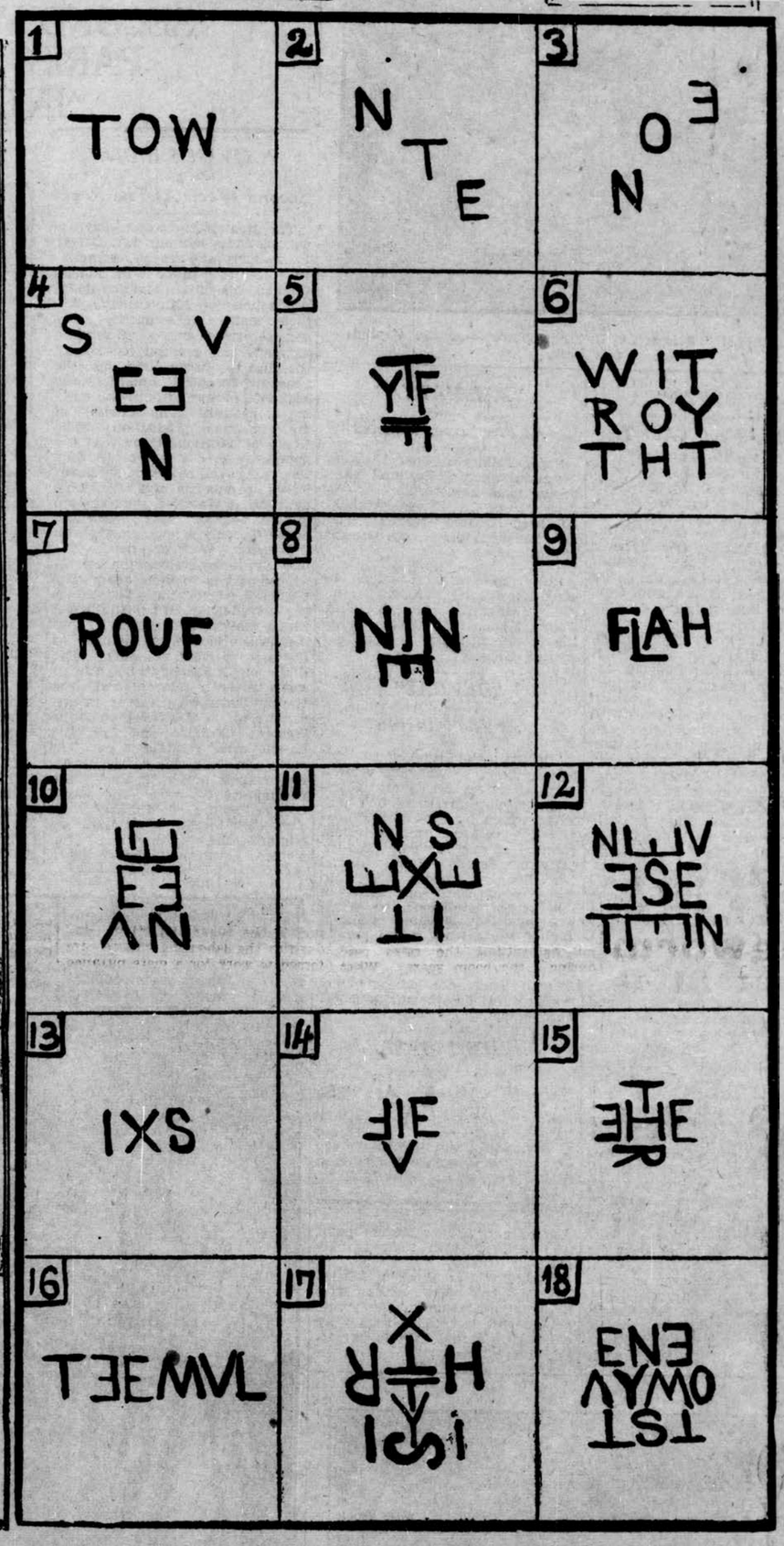
Often, the bogey of consumers' interest is created whenever the question of protection to an industry is raised. It is an established fact that when industries stabilize in the country, capital is attracted towards the same and the number of manufacturers increases; an internal competition in price as well as in quality then starts and as a consequence, the quality of the ware improves and the price find their lowest level.

Besides, the Tariff Board have arrived at their findings after making a thorough enquiry into the case and it would be a bad convention to set such findings aside on grounds which do not apply, as shown above, to the Industry in question. The Association, therefore, requests Government to revise their decision and extend the measure of protection recommended by the Board to the Glass Industry in India at a very early date.

FIGURE IT OUT Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on the left is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the right marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 25th August, 1st September and 8th September, 1935.

Closing Date 13th September, 1935.

RELIEF TO QUETTA VICTIMS

Reports From Sind Districts

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The following is a brief review of the progress of relief work by district committeess administering the Viceroy's Fund up to the 24th August 1935:—

KARACHI.—There were no further arrivals since the last report.

Since the last review 50 more cases have been finally disposed of, making the total 514. Of these 489 have left Karachi with free passes and small cash grants amounting to Rs. 2444-3-0.

973 Cases involving 2018 persons have been given subsistence allowances amounting to Rs. 28.653-8-0.

The population of the Haj Camp has now decreased to 280. The other camps are also almost empty and contain only a few persons who have still to make other arrangements in the town.

The number of patients receiving medical treatment has fallen to 55 of which 19 are in the Civil Hospital and 36 in other hospitals

SUKKUR.—190 Cases involving over 600 persons have been disposed of. In 17 cases the refugees have been sent to their relatives or friends with free passes and small cash grants amounting to Rs. 56. The rest have been given grants for stock in trade amounting to Rs. 2515, for house rent Rs. 303 and for subsistence Rs. 2950. Sewing machines have been given to 56 persons mostly widows, and liability for the education of orphans assumed for one year in 19 cases. The total commitments so far amount to Rs. 10,978.

NAWABSHAH.—Subsistence allowance amounting to Rs. 662 for the first month has been sanctioned for 40 families involving 189 persons, and liability has been assumed for the education of three boys for one year. The District Local Board have provided one of the refugees with employment as a teacher in one of the schools and are considering the case of another.

DADU.—5 More persons were given subsistence allowance amounting to Rs. 60, bringing the total number of persons to 20 and the total amount given to Rs. 225.

GRANT OF LOANS.

It is proposed to make cash grants or advance loans free of interest to enable middle class traders or professional men as far as it may be possible considering the limited resources of the Fund for this kind of relief. Enquiries in this connection are in progress.

The amount placed at the disposal of district committee up to date are as follows:—

Karachi Rs. 57,000, Sukkur Rs. 15,000, Hyderabad Rs. 10,000, Upper Sind Frontier Rs. 5,500, Nawashah Rs. 1,000, Dadu Rs. 800, Larkana Rs. 300.—United Press.

"SOODA SUDHA"

Standard Uterine Cure for all kinds of Menstrual Disorders, such as painful, excessive, moderate, flow and whites, besides cures displaced uterus and sterility. SRI ANANDA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Hill Street, Secunderabad.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

DIABETES!!

Dr S. R. IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist of over 33 years' practical experience in the treatment of Diabetes is prepared to undertake and treat chronic cases with complete and radical cure.

"Mr. S. Appiah, Salt Dept., Camp: Monobohe writes:—

"My nine weeks' course under your treatment for Diabetes has given me complete relief—Specific Gravity of the Urine fell from 1038 degrees to 1018 degrees, the quantity of Sugar from over 35 grains to "NIL" per ounce of Urine at the end of the course I am quite satisfied with the treatment. Considering the relief given, your charges are not at all excessive. As there are scores of people who suffer with this wasting disease."

Consult in person between the hours of 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. at DAHANUKAR BUILDING, 1st. Floor, Bomanji Master Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

BANISH GREY HAIR

Whatever the cause of your greyness, however far advanced, it may be,

VIVALINE HAIR OIL

(Regd.)

Restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. Throw away your dye. Start using VIVALINE today. Rs. 1/12 small bottle for slight greyness. Rs. 3 large bottle for advanced greyness.

Three bottles post free.

Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Chemists, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.

Wanted Stockists in unrepresented areas, apply to:—

Sole Distributors:—
SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING CO.
(Medical Dept.) Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

ECZEMA
Ringworm
Insect Bites

Skin Troubles, Insect Bites, a cut, a scratch, the head off a pimple are dangerous—take care! You have only to be the least bit unlucky for inflammation to follow. From this it is but a step to the spread of destructive poison from SEPTIC germs.

Any injury, no matter how trival, is liable to turn septic if germs get in. Your safest and swiftest protection is Germolene Aseptic Ointment.

Germolene quickly heals skin troubles, cuts, scratches, burns, scalds. It checks infection before it starts to be serious. Even if sores and wounds are septic, inflamed and discharging, Germolene cleans them quickly and starts healthy new growth.

GET
Germolene
ASEPTIC OINTMENT
WATCH FOR THE BLUE SEAL
ON EVERY PACKAGE
From All Chemists & Stores.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919.

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

Deplorable Plight Of Indians In Mauritius

AGRICULTURISTS WORKING FOR MERE PITTANCE

Protest Against Apathy Of British Government

A public meeting of Indians in Mauritius was recently held at Port Louis to consider the miserable condition of Indian agriculturists and to make representation to the Government. It was attended by over 10,000 Indian settlers from all over Mauritius and was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Gujadhur.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gujadhur said:—

"Gentlemen,—It is not a habit of mine to call public meetings nor do I think it sound policy to convene an assembly without a very solid reason. I have—and I am sure in saying so that I am voicing the feelings of all my fellow—countrymen here—a very solid reason for calling you together to-day. the depression in the Sugar Industry is not confined to Mauritius. It is world-wide. Times out of number we have appealed to the Home Government for assistance but with the exception of a temporary loan to tide us over our planting expenditure for the present crop, our pleadings have fallen on deaf ears.

LABOURERS' AND PLIGHT.

We concede no point to any other community within the British Commonwealth of Nations in loyalty to the King Emperor and to the Empire itself. We, the Indians of Mauritius, have made the Colony what it is to-day. By the sweat of our brows, by our thrift and by our docility we have achieved a reputation of which we are justly proud.

This is the first occasion in the history of Mauritius that a meeting of this kind has been convened and I wish to impress upon the Authorities that it is not with Bolshevik of communist intentions that we have gathered together to impress upon the Home Government the precarious situation in which we find ourselves to-day.

It breaks my heart to know that so many of my fellow-countrymen, some with large families, are working for a mere pittance—as small a sum as 30 to 40 cents per day—but this is not the fault of the planters, for it must not be forgotten that Estates are not slow to recognise the labourers' claim to higher wages when prices permit, as witness the rates paid during the boom years. What we ask for is a fair price for our products. Our cost of production is at a minimum, our capacity for work is second to none, and on the scientific side we bend to no one.

While other Colonies are receiving grants-in-aid and other forms of assistance we are left out entirely and forced to make our way as best we can.

DOWNING STREET'S HINDRANCE.

During my last visit to India His Excellency the Viceroy graciously granted me an interview and afterwards I met Sir Joseph Bhore, Member for Commerce, who promised to sympathetically consider my suggestions that India should grant a Preferential Tariff to Mauritius sugars. This suggestion, however, was overruled by the Home Government which stated that under the Ottawa Conference Agreement, any preference granted by India to any other Dominion or Colony should be extended to the whole Empire. You will therefore see that our hands are tied by Downing Street. We have done our utmost to obtain assistance both from India and London without success. The fault is not on our side. Unlike South Africa and Australia which have a local market to support their own sugar industry, our local consumption is infinitesimal, as compared with the total crop. We are entirely dependent upon export prices, which, as we all know, to our dismay, are to-day the lowest on record. Our salvation lies in the hands of the Home Authorities to whom we address this fervent appeal.

In conclusion I now ask you to unanimously vote the following Resolutions which I undertake to forward to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Rt. Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Being given that the Indian population of this Island according to the last census numbered 268,964 out of a total population of 393,238 (a little more than two-thirds).;

That more than 95 per cent of the Indian population are descendants of Indian Immigrants introduced to this island by the British Government under the indentured system, exactly a century ago, to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of the Colony. It is worthy of note by their untiring effort's the Island which was almost wholly a forest was very soon converted into a flourishing country. Agriculture and Industry made rapid strides and reached a high level;

That the Indian population and their descendants made their home on this Island and little by little, by dint of their labour and thrift, acquired extensive proprietory rights, their total holdings planted in sugar cane which were in 1914, 71,674 acres or 37 per cent steadily increased in 1922 to 80,150 acres or 46 per cent of the total acreage under cane cultivation.

That the Indian population, a minority engaged in clerical, professional and commercial activities excepted, are either Agriculturists or labourers and in both cases these capacities have and still are enduring great hardships side by side with the owners of the remainder of the lands under sugar cane in this Colony.

That the Indian population have abandoned a large portion of their acquired properties thrcugh world depression or have been compelled to part with their properties as is evidenced by the total acreage under cultivation owned by them as per statistical report of 1934 amounting to 53,726 acres or 38 per cent of the total cultivated area under cane.;

That the whole population cherished high hopes that His Majesty's Government would at the presentation of this year's Home Budget make provision for adequate and effective additional preference to better the very deplorable state of our sugar industry. It was to the surprise of the planting community to learn that their legitimate claims had been completely disregarded by the Home Government.;

That all the potential resources of the Island have been fully explored and investigated. The Tobacco Industry of which the Indian population were the pioneers and which assumed the character of a very promising and important subsidiary industry unfortunately now shows signs of sterility.

That as a result of the depression in the sugar and other industries the labouring classes are forced to work for a mere pittance from which under nourishment results—the wages varying from 30 to 40 cents per day, the lowest paid in any British Colony, this being a circumstance beyond the employer's control;

The Indian population assembled in a public meeting at the Champ de Mars unanimously resolved that such a state of things, impairing the acquired rights and seriously affecting the status will worsen unless immediate and adequate protection be granted to the Indian population by the Home Government to the staple and other industries of the Colony and further pray that due attention be given to the hardships under which they are labouring.

BOMBAY (DISTRICT) TOBACCO ACT

Statement Of Objects And Reasons Of Amending Bill

The Bombay "Government Gazette" issued on Thursday gives the following statement of objects and reasons of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933, which is to come up before the September Session of the Bombay Council:—

There is no provision in the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933, empowering Government to grant exemptions from the requirement of taking out a licence. It is considered that Government should have power to grant such exemption in deserving cases. Clause 2 of the Bill carries out this object.

The imposition of a fixed rate of Rs. 15 as licence fee for a licence for wholesale sale of tobacco by Bombay Act II of 1935 causes hardship in certain cases. There are classes of traders who effect wholesale sales only occasionally and on a petty scale. The imposition of a fixed fee of Rs. 15 is likely to stop the business of many such traders. It is, therefore, proposed to prescribe a maximum rate of fee instead of a fixed fee; clause 4 of the Bill carries out this object.

It is also proposed to give effect to these proposals from 1st April 1935.

Baroda, Sept. 5.—The District Magistrate of Baroda bans the movement of persons carrying dangerous weapons at Bhabharam fair in village Deva and Shapurimata fair in village Kasar in Petlad **Taluka to be held tomorrow.**

"WINNIE'S" CALL FOR TORY UNITY

Still Opposed To India Policy

Wisely, Mr. Winston Churchill endeavours, in the letter which he has addressed to Sir Harry Goschen, to close the door on the Indian controversy. In doing so, he supports himself by the principle laid down by the late Lord Salisbury, after the Reform Act of 1867, that "it is the duty of every Englishman to accept a political defeat cordially." Lord Salisbury's action on that occasion, and the hope he expressed that the sanguine confidence of Liberals "may prove in the results to have been wiser than our fears," was more than justified by subsequent events. Six years after a broadening of the electorate which, its contrivers believed, would give Liberalism a permanent lease of power, the new voters returned Mr. Disraeli at the head of a Government that held office for six years, and gave a lasting direction to British policy. The precedent offers encouragement to more than Mr. Churchill. All may hope that the fears regarding the future of India which he still entertains will prove as illusory as were those of Lord Salisbury. Were every one of those doubts justified by future events, the greater would be the need for the Conservative party to face the situation in unity.

NOT A PENITENT.

Mr. Churchill does not don the penitent's sheet. He holds still that he and his friends were right in the course they took in the matter of India. Certainly there is no reason why they should be ashamed of that action. They maintained their fight to the last stage of Parliamentary discussion, and now lay down their arms at a point when any continuance of the battle would be fatal to quiet in India, which must be left to work out its own destiny under the new Constitution. The opposition that developed while policy was being framed had the endduring advantage that the British people are more completely informed about Indian affairs than ever before in history, and that the Indian people have a fuller understanding of the British purpose in India. It is upon grounds other than a change in his personal outlook that Mr. Churchill wishes to call a truce to bickering. He sees, as all men must, that other questions are arising forbidding divisions and calling for national solidarity. These, and not any question of India, will be submitted to the judgment of the electorate when next an appeal is made to the country. For Conservatism to appear at the polls with division in its ranks would be fatal to much that is of far greater consequence than the fortunes of a party.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Under the National Government the economic and financial condition of the country has been bettered beyond what could have been conceived possible in 1931. Much remains to be done before full prosperity is restored. Two million workers still wait for employment, and the derelict areas have to be redeemed. While these blots remain there can be no slackening in an effort that must be national to be successful. Such is the purely domestic argument for union. Singleness of aim is more vital still in the restoration of our defences on land, upon the sea and in the air. Months ago the Ministry recognised, and made the first provision for, the increase of armaments forced upon this country, first by the failure of the nations to accept the principle of mutual reduction, and second, by the determination of Germany to recover her position as a great military Power. Recent events have not diminished the urgency of a work of reconstruction that requires for success the unwavering support of the overwhelming majority of the nation. Mr. Churchill is right in thinking that the time has come for clearing the slate of anything that makes for division.—"The Daily Telegraph."

Bengali Doctor Arrested

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Dr. Sanat Kumar Roy, who was arrested yesterday, was placed before the Hon. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon and remanded to custody until September 9.

It was alleged that he was taken into custody in connection with the death of Parikhit Nag (32) on the night of August 29.

Parikhit was said to have been the "poddar" of the Tamluk Treasury, in Midnapore district, and it was alleged that, after he had defalcated a large sum of money belonging to the Treasury, he absconded and came to Calcutta **and died the same night.**—A. P.

"DANGERS NEARER HOME"

Churchill Follows Late Lord Salisbury's Example

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY SUSPENDED?

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., has decided to end his controversy with the Conservative party on the question of India. Mr. Churchill, who sits for the Epping Division of Essex, has written to Sir Harry Goschen, chairman of the West Essex Unionist Association, saying that now the measure has received the royal assent they should turn their attention to other tasks. "Dangers larger and nearer than Indian dangers gather upon our path," he says.

Mr. Churchill's letter to Sir Harry Goschen is as follows:—

"Dear Sir Harry Goschen,—In fulfilment of the resolution passed under your chairmanship by the West Essex Unionist Association in February, 1931, and other annual resolutions, authorising and urging me to oppose the policy of Federal Home Rule for India, I have during the last four years devoted myself to this task.

"I think you will admit that the solid body of Conservative members with whom I have worked have neglected nothing that was possible to resist this grave and hazardous departure. We have done our best in Parliament, upon the Council of the National Union, and even in the constituencies to make the Conservative party realise the dangers which we foresee.

"Secondly, there has been the greatest and most thorough discussion upon Indian policy that has ever taken place since the eighteenth century. The Conservative party has been found willing, however reluctantly, to take the responsibility upon its shoulders, and Parliament with its eyes open has passed the India Constitution Bill. We have done our best and we have done our duty. We cannot do more.

"The measure has now received the royal assent and has become the law. I cannot recede in any respect from the warnings which we have given of the effects of the new Constitution upon the relations of the Hindus and Muslims, upon the efficiency of all the services which minister to the well-being of the Indian masses, and upon the trade and goodwill between Britain and her Indian Empire.

"If, unhappily, these forecasts are borne out by events, we shall naturally remain free to comment upon them in the light of the warnings we have given. But I must also inform you that in my judgment, and in that of those with whom I have acted, a new situation has arisen with the passing of the Act. I am reminded of the words which the late Lord Salisbury, then Lord Cramborne, used after the fierce and bitter controversy about the Reform Bill of 1867. He said:

It is the duty of every Englishman and of every English party to accept a political defeat cordially and to lend their best endeavours to secure the success, or to neutralise the evil, of the principles to which they have been forced to succumb. England has committed many mistakes as a nation in the course of her history, but the mischief has been more than corrected by the heartiness with which after each great struggle victors and vanquished have forgotten their former battles and have combined together to lead the new policy to its best results. We have no wish to be unfaithful to so wholesome a tradition. As far, therefore, as our Liberal adversaries are concerned, we shall dismiss the long controversy with the expression of an earnest hope that their sanguine confidence may prove in the results to have been wiser than our fears.

"Other tasks now lie before us. Dangers larger and nearer than Indian dangers gather upon our path. We have to labour for a sane and stable Parliament at the forthcoming general election. We have to provide for the defence and safety of the country and the Empire which depends upon it. We have to make a renewed, strenuous effort to bring in our rearguard which is hard pressed in the derelict areas. We have to play our part with other nations in maintaining the peace of the world.

"Amid such circumstances, it seems to me that Lord Salisbury's memorable words and doctrine should be our guide."—"Manchester Guardian."

The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, held its annual gathering on Monday last at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Pratapraj U. Rindani, a leading citizen of Vadnagar, who is seen in the centre of this group of office-bearers of the Mandal.

THE RAINS NO LONGER BRING NAGGING COLDS AND COUGHS

. . . Remember how I used to sneeze and snuffle, gasp and gag the whole season through?
This common-sense Compound my Doctor ordered has made me practically immune from wet- weather troubles

COMMON sense is one of the principal ingredients of Waterbury's Compound! It is designed to prevent sickness as much as to restore health through its combination of liver extracts, malt extracts and other body-building elements.

This beneficial Compound not only arms the body with new strength and stamina to resist disease but it builds extra energy as well. It sends new vigour surging through every vein and adds new zest to life.

A fortnight's trial will convince you.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

Sold in Blue and Red wrappers . . . the Red as a general and bronchial tonic

F-22

No 4711.
Powder
Superfine. In 12 different shades. Fragranced with "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne.
"Matt-Creme"
• The "4711" Day Cream Gives that matt complexion. The best powder base.
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK

If it is INSURANCE

CONSULT

INDIAN GLOBE

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Transacts:—

LIFE, FIRE, MOTOR and MARINE

All other Classes of Insurances.

For full particulars apply:—
HEAD OFFICE: 28, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

It keeps you in good spirits

There is joy and happiness in every glass of "BEEHIVE" Brandy. It instils new life and energy into your system and drives away fatigue and depression. It is also delightfully refreshing on hot summer days and nights.

But you must be particular to ask for it by name. For no other Brandy will give you quite the same satisfaction and pleasure as "BEEHIVE," and at so moderate a cost.

Beehive Brandy

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"I HELP FRAIL BABIES GROW STRONG!"

KLIM Powdered Whole Milk is more digestible than *ordinary* cows milk. And it keeps without refrigeration . . . *it is fresh for every feeding.* Wonderful for babies, doctors say.

Just add water to Klim for delicious, fully nourishing liquid milk.

A sample tin of Klim will be sent to you if you cut this advertisement out and send it to Messrs. MILLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay, with Anna 1 to cover postage.—K. B.

THE

Travancore National Bank,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.

LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

LILY'S CREAM CRACKERS

Malted
Digestive
Each a class by itself.

THE LILY BISCUIT Co.,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Established 1874. Head Office: BOMBAY.

Summary of 1934 Report.

New Policies Issued ...	Rs.	7,62,42,761
Annual Income	Rs.	3,14,01,970
Policies in Force	Rs.	54,20,38,518
Total Claims Paid ...	Rs.	16,29,88,814
Funds Increased to ...	Rs.	15,53,88,843

THESE FIGURES SPEAK VOLUMES FOR THE SOUNDNESS AND POPULARITY OF THE

ORIENTAL

DO NOT DELAY

TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THIS POPULAR AND PROGRESSIVE

INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Write for particulars to :—

THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

OR TO ANY OF THE COMPANY'S UNDERNOTED OFFICES

AGRA	COIMBATORE	LAHORE	RAIPUR
AJMER	COLOMBO	LUCKNOW	RAJSHAHI
AHMEDABAD	DACCA	MADRAS	RANCHI
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MANDALAY	RANGOON
AMBALA	GAUHATI	MADURA	RAWALPINDI
BANGALORE	GUNTUR	MERCARA	SINGAPORE
BAREILLY	JALGAON	MOMBASA	SUKKUR
BELLARY	JALPAIGURI	NAGPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
CALCUTTA	JUBBULPORE	PATNA	TRIVANDRUM
CALICUT	KARACHI	POONA	VIZAGAPATAM
	KUALA LUMPUR		

Task Of Scientists In Confronting War

Academician Pavlov Addresses International Congress Of Physiologists

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, Aug. 13.

In the long chain of the work that Soviet Russia is doing in promoting science, the 15th International Congress of Physiologists is but a new link. The Congress, opened in the historic Uritski Palace in Leningrad, is being attended by over 1,200 delegates and guests from 37 countries. The number of foreign savants delegated to the Congress is 800; while 450 papers are to be read on the latest works of the outstanding physiologists. A number of important and interesting experiments will be demonstrated during the course of the Congress, as well.

The Congress opened in Leningrad amid scenes of great enthusiasm, as the delegates, foreign as well as Russian, paid tribute to both the work of the Congress and to the organizational skill of those responsible for its procedure.

OUTSTANDING DELEGATES

Among others, the names of the following delegates deserve special mention, as indicating the great wealth of outstanding scientists present as the Congress: Academician A. P. Karpinsky, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; Mr. T. N. Kaminsky, Peoples' Commissar of Health; L. N. Feadorav, Director of the All Union Institute of Experimental Medicine; Professor Louis Lapisque of France; Prof. A. V. Hill of England; Prof. Otto Frank Germany; Prof. Walter B. Cannon of America; Prof. R. Roy of India (Bombay); and the Russian professors: I. P. Pavlov, Z. A. Orbeli A. V. Palladin. I. S. Beritov. E V. Falbert, C. S. Koshtakyants. I. P. Rozenkov. A. A. Ukhtomski, L. Stern, and others.

"QUESTIONS OF PROGRAMME"

The well-known physiolcgist, Academician Pavlov, in opening the Congress made a remarkable speech in which, among other things, he said:

"This Congress of Physiologists, which is the 15th in number, is the first to meet in this country.

"The manifold benefits of international Congresses are so obvious and have been so much talked of that I shall emphasize only a few points which are of special significance in the present case."

Academician Pavlov then went on tt speak of the need of adopting a decision on what he called "questions of progress" dealing with general meetings on disputed theories and problems, and of the importance of meetings of this type in their influence on the younger generation of scientists. He then went on to speak of the growing danger of war and the tasks that faced the delegates, as scientists, in confronting this problem. In brief, his words, greeted with applause by the assembled delegation, were as follows:

DANGER OF WAR.

"We are all of us good comrades, with clear bonds of friendship uniting many of us. We are apparently working for a rational and final unification of mankind. But should a war break out many of us will enter into hostile relations with each other, and it is precisely in our scientific sphere, as has happened more than once.

"At the present time there is to be observed an almost world-wide desire and intent to avoid wars, perhaps by more certain means than in the past, and I am happy that the Government of my mighty fatherland, in its fight for peace, was he first to declare for the first time in history: 'Not one inch of foreign soil we want' (stormy applause).

"We must particularly sympathise with and promote this, of course. And as seekers of truth, we must add that it is necessary strictly to observe justice in international relations. This is the chief and real difficulty."

SCIENTIST AND REPRESSION.

Professor Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, delivered the main address at the opening session of the Congress. Before making his report on "Some Implications for the Evidence for Chemical Transmission of Nerve Impulses", he paid warm tribute to the President of the Congress of Physiologists, Academician Pavlov, and spoke of the plight of the scientist in the present situation of world-wide depression.

"The world-wide economic depression has greatly reduced the material support for scholarly efforts", said Professor Cannon, "in consequence lameness is already at hand and paralysis is threatened. Creative investigators of high internationcl repute have been degraded and subjected to privation. As scientific investigators, these conditions have a serious meaning for all of us. They raise questions which are insistent and searching. What is the social value of the physiologist or the biochemist? What conditions prompted and what hindered his best uses to society?"

NATIONALISTIC JINGOISM

Speaking of the growing antagonisms between nations and the rise of nationalistic jingoism he pointed out: "The scientific triumphs of the past have not been achieved by workers of any single nation, not by representatives of any single racial group. They have resulted from a generous interchange of information concerning methods and results. In like manner, the significant problems that remain are not limited and national. They are large human problems, the solution of which will be facilitated by free intellectual intercourse without respect to national boundaries."

Professor Cannon also pointed out that war shackles the scientist and limits his work. He also spoke of the state of insecurity in which the scientific worker is finding himself, and the great reduction of appropriations made for scientific research in foreign countries. He ended his speech with a tribute to the Soviet Union, "where the social importance of science is especially appreciated, and the funds made available for the development of scientific studies greater than in any other country of the world."

The Congress will continue in session in Leningrad until the 17th of this month, at which time it will adjourn to meet shortly afterwards in Moscow.

TECHNICAL ADVANCEMENT

As a result of the recent Union-wide campaign of study and "Technical Examinations" conducted by the Commissariat of Heavy Industry for workers employed in its enterprises, in order to raise their technical skill, the Commissariat has instructed directors of the enterprises that, from September on, only workers who have received certificates of their technical knowledge will be permitted to work in any one of some 255 specialties.

This measure indicates the great mastery of technique that is taking place. Raw, unskilled labour is already a thing of the past. In the recent examinations, over a million workers engaged in these industries passed with the marks "excellent" or "very good."

BEAUTY and PURITY

PERFECTION from first to last, in the selection of materials in the method of compounding through every process of manufacture and packing.

PURITY of ingredients and cleanliness in handling are constant watchword. in the preparation of

OATINE

No animal fat enters into their composition and throughout the whole process of manufacture they are untouched by hand.

OATINE CREAM nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two pure products are all that is necessary for flawless purity and beauty of complexion.

For pure complexions massage nightly with Oatine Cream. It cleanses, nourishes and refreshes the tired tissues and purifies and beautifies the skin while you sleep. To protect that purity by day from Sun, Wind. Dust and Rain use OATINE SNOW. the cooling, soothing OATINE VANISHING CREAM.

THE

OATINE Co.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASHOK INSURANCE COMPANY

Encouraging Report For 1934

The Ashok Insurance Co. Ltd., of Ahmedabad established 4 years ago under the able management of Messrs. Lalit Mohan Jamnadas and Co. and with distinguished Directors like Sheth Ranchhodlal Amritlal, Mill Agent and Ex-President of the National Congress, Delhi Session Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Vice-President and ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and others, is steadily and is surely progressing and expanding its business as is seen from the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1934 and its first Valuation Report as at 31st December 1934.

The Directors' Report for the last year discloses the fact that in spite of the world-wide depression and competition of other Indian and Foreign Insurance Companies The Ashok Insurance Company Ltd., has in the very beginning of its career, secured encouraging amount of new business at a very economical.

LOWER EXPENSE RATIO

The expense ratio of the Company is much lower than that of many other concerns. During the year the total income from premium etc., was Rs. 37.891. the expenses being Rs. 19,031 only. Thus the expense ratio to the total income is brought down to 59.8 per cent. as compared to 74.3 per cent. in the preceding year. Let it be known that the Company's expense ratio is much lower than that of many other concerns.

The Life Fund of the Company during the year has increased from Rs. 15,653 to Rs. 30,169 and the total assets and properties of the Company is Rs. 58.102 of which Rs. 34.057 have been invested in Government Loan and the remainder in sound investments.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

One distinguishing feature of the Company is that it has always tried to settle the claims promptly and that is also one reason of its increasing popularity.

The Company had its Valuation made by the end of 4th year and it is gratifying to note that the Valuation has disclosed a surplus of Rs. 3,640. The Company has been able to declare a Bonus of Rs. 10 per Rs. 1,000 assured at its very first Valuation which is a rare privilege. The Valuation is made by the Consulting Actuary of the Company, Mr. G. S. Marathey on very strict basis, as will be seen from the following facts: (1) The table of Mortality used was OM (2) table with an addition of 6 years in case of Whole Life Assurance and 5 years in other Classes of Policies; (3) The rate of interest assumed was 4 1/4 per cent. (4) the provision for future expenses and profits has been made by reserving 22 per cent. and 19 per cent. of the With Profits and Without Profits office premiums respectively.

ENCOURAGING REPORT

Mr. G. S. Marathey in his Valuation Report remarks as follows: "The result of the Valuation should be considered encouraging Your Company has passed through a trying period, and the unsettled conditions experienced by you and the public during a certain part of this period in which your office bearers tried to do their bit of National work, must have put a great strain on your working capacity, but I hope that the public will appreciate the progress shown by your Company inspite of the difficulties; so as to enable you to make much more rapid progress on economic lines in future".

On account of its growing popularity the Company has been able to secure the co-operation of Mr. Haridas Gopaldas of Katni Cement and Industrial Works Ltd., as one of its Directors.

The Managing Agents have voluntarily foregone their remuneration for the fourth consecutive year. This bears testimony to their deep concern in the affairs of the Company.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY

A Progressive Institution Of Poona

The report for the year 1934-35 of the Poona Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society and the Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta Vety. Hospital has been published.

During the year under report the Society's agents detected in all 2,631 cases of cruelty which number exceeds the number of cases for the preceding year by 35.

A remarkable feature in the working of the Society is that no prosecutions were launched during the whole year.

At the Society's K. B. M. N. Mehta's Vety. Hospital recently started. 1,021 animals were treated during the year. 189 animals out of which were in-patients.

The report concludes with an appeal for an "unstinted measure of help and co-operation from the public."

Our Baroda Letter

LEGISLATURE AND SOCIAL REFORM

Important Bills For Next Session Of Council

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 4.

The annual report of Shree Maharani Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League of Baroda for 1934-35 shows that it has about 200 members on the roll. Forty-two lantern lectures were delivered on subjects regarding maternity and child welfare in different localities.

A series of lectures on public health improvement were also organised. About 20 cinema shows were arranged for the public with the help of the Sanitary department. In order to reduce child maternity and spread the knowledge of healthy rearing of children, two baby shows were organised. During the year 2,131 antenatal cases were examined.

STATE ASSEMBLY SESSION

Important resolutions will come up for discussion before the session of the State Legislative Assembly to be held here on September 12. One resolution requests the promulgation of Huzur order for stopping carnivals; another providing rain metre in every village. Other resolutions include subjects like the electrification scheme for producing electricity from the falls of Narmada, which is pending before the Government: raising the age of compulsory education from 12 to 14; removal of disabilities of Waghers of Okhamandal to allow them complete freedom of movement in the State or outside; spread in every district of the rural uplift scheme; allotment of one special scholarship for women students of the Baroda College and provision of return tickets on junctions and important stations on the G. B. S. Railways.

"DINNER REGULATION BILL"

The Caste-dinner Restriction Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee at the last sessions, has emerged as a new bill entitled "Dinner Regulation Bill" providing restrictions on dinners at marriage or death ceremonies. An exception is provided that at religious places like Dwarka, Sidhpur, etc., death dinners with religious motives are allowable.

The pre-emption Bill, the bill regulating construction of buildings for religious purposes and the Agricultural Protection Bill will also be discussed this time.

An amendment to the Caste Tyranny Removal Act is proposed by Mr. Fasulkhan Pathan and seconded by Mr. Prabhudas Patel. It attempts at clarifying the word "Community" to differentiate between caste and subcaste. and the word "harmful traditions," like those against Government, harmful to the general uplift of the community and against the standard of morality. This new amendment is the result of a petition submitted by citizens of Baroda.

There are a couple of resolutions tabled by popular members, urging the House to present an address to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the time of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations and expressing satisfaction at the intention of the Jubilee organisers to utilise the fund for rural uplift.

"BEAUTIES OF ISLAM"

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake delivered a lecture on "Beauties of Islam" organised by the Anjuman-e-Islam and the Theosophical Lodge of Baroda. He explained that humanity, patience and fraternity were the main gospels of Islam. He exhorted all to unite all the diverse forces for achieving unity amongst various communities.

MR. MASANI VISITS RUSSIA

To Study Results Of Two Five-Year Plans

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 18,

(By Air Mail).

Mr. M. R. Masani, whose passport was restored to him recently for a year, sailed yesterday by the Soviet ship "Dzerjinsky" for Russia for a month's trip to Leningrad, Moscow and other places in the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Masani's reason for this visit was to observe the developments in Soviet industry, agriculture, education and life generally as the result of the operation of the two Five-Year Plans and to compare his experience now with the impressions he gathered during his first visit to the Soviet Union in 1927 when the Five-Year Plan was yet being prepared. The work of Socialist construction is what he appeared most to be interested in.

Just before his departure Mr. Masani had been invited as representing the All-India Congress Socialist Party to attend a meeting of the International Bureau of Left-Wing Socialist Parties as an observer. Mr. Fenner Brockway of the British L. U. P. was in the chair.

Mr. Masani found a great deal of interest in the rise of the Indian Socialist movement on the part of the representatives of the seven European countries who had gathered in England for this meeting.

The first two hours of the meeting were taken up by Mr. Masani's description of the rise of the Socialist Party and the situation in India and then by questions from other delegates and a discussion of the Indian situation.

The Continental representatives showed keen understanding of the Indian situation and Mr. Masani found them prepared to approve generally of the Indian Congress Socialist Party's line in working inside the National Congress and adopting the policy of peaceful means.

The International Bureau is composed of about 10 or 12 Left-Wing Socialist Parties which are not affiliated to either the Second or the Third International. This meeting was attended by leaders from Holland, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Germany and England. Mr. Masani explained that the Indian Congress Socialist Party had no foreign affiliation whatsoever, but would like to see one all-inclusive International of all Socialist Parties in place of the present division of forces.

CAUSES OF ENGLAND'S DEFEAT IN TESTS

Selection Of Wrong Batsmen: Abolition Of Selection Committee Urged

A. C. MacLaren writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Why were England beaten by South Africa in the Test match series? Because our younger cricketers generally, with few exceptions, have not had the vision to understand that even if the indifferent length of county bowling can be punished successfully by the use of only two strokes it is still necessary for a batsman playing for his batting alone for England to possess all the strokes in the book of cricket proper. To make the bowler and captain wish that an extra, ay and two extra fieldsmen, could be called out has been done by the great, and it is not beyond the power of some of our younger men to-day, if they could be made to believe it.

The way to-day to improve England's chances of success in the future is to make use of someone who has as batsman done great things for England in Tests and who has the vision to see in a young cricketer of promise where he can add to his scoring strokes, as well as get fuller value from the strokes already possessed. Either Patsy Hendren, who should have played in the last Test match, or Joe Hardstaff would improve any of the younger players already tried for England (some of whom have had no real trial at all) at least 20 per cent. The M.C.C. might well consider the suggestion that they should instruct two such excellent types of all that is best in England's batting and fieldsmanship to visit the various county grounds and coach at an early-morning net, whilst the county game is in progress, any promising young players.

How to field, which would include much that some of our Test match fieldsmen appear to know little about, could be demonstrated to young players, to everycne's satisfaction. What is also required to-day is the teaching of cricket sanity. Some of our biggest motor firms have found it necessary to go back to older models of car at times; it is even more necessary that we should do this in cricket to-day.

THE SELECTION COMMITTEE

I have no wish to join in the hue and cry on the top of our empty season so far as victories in the Tests are concerned. It is much more pleasant to realise that we are second only to a really delightful team of sportsmen who will leave behind them the impression that they thoroughly enjoyed their cricket, which they were just as anxious our spectators also should enjoy. It should not be overlooked that such players as H. G. Owen-Smith, an international of true standing, and D. P. B. Morkel, also in this country, would have materially strengthened this eleven, but from the moment of the team's arrival it was decided to refrain from calling on anyone cutside those domiciled in South Africa. They have richly deserved their success.

There is room for sympathetic criticism of the Selection Committee, but it should be remembered that the county captains are far more responsible for the make-up of that body than is the M. C. C. I have throughout my cricketing life been against all selection committees, including those containing good friends, even if one's task as a member of that body, through rights of captaincy, was made less irritating. I am just as sure to-day as I was when playing that selection committees are the curse of English Test cricket and should be abolished altogether. A captain who knows his job requires no selection committee's advice, and he chooses better.

THE NEW LBW RULE

If the M. C. C. is to be criticised at all it is for the overvaluation of England's ability to beat South Africa in three days, after providing an amount of guesswork, for spectators and players alike by the introduction of a new l.b.w rule which completely falsifies true footwork governing the soundest principles of batsmanship belonging to the greatest in the land to-day and in the past. England by the introduction of this new ruling was bound to suffer more than South Africa, but that is entirely our fault, and the M. C. C. is alone responsible for this pernicious addition to the rules of cricket, seeing that the lives of our most brilliant batsmen, after whetting the appetites of spectators, are vexatiously and unjustifiably cut short. It is impossible to score off certain balls unless one does get in front of the wicket.

The England captain was dead against this new rule's being introduced, as I should expect every proper England batsman to be, and from no motives of selfishness. Sutcliffe, the most perfectly self-controlled batsman, of rare determination, who has counted far more in England's victories in the past than appears on the score-sheet, has my sympathy, as have Wyatt and Hammond. I criticise the M. C. C. for ignoring the views of some of England's present-day batsmen of international standard and for refraining from inviting all those of the past who have represented England as batsmen in the big games, for the purpose of giving the club the benefit of their views. I maintain that only those who have demonstrated in the highest company what can be done with a bat are worthy of the greatest attention on the part of the ruling body to-day when such a step as altering the lbw rule is contemplated. When the views of England's captain are cast aside, never mind a majority of lesser lights, trouble is sure to follow in double-quick time, and it has done.

Cricket in England to-day has become unbalanced; our young batsmen have not held their own in these Tests, which is an absolute necessity if we are to regain our rightful place in this world's cricket; and it can be truthfully claimed that the unsettling atmosphere introduced by the changed lbw rule has been proved to be the reverse of helpful so far as their chances of success next year in Australia are concerned, where, indeed, we do not know what ruling will be in force. The fact remains that our young players in the meantime have been put back in their progress as batsmen for England. This is certainly to be reckoned as one of the causes of our defeat.

Our best batsmen are far more steeped in their set habits, which have not been wrong in the past, than are our younger visitors. I have closely watched South African cricket, and when visiting that country I was asked to forward to the selectors my views of their young players of promise, as the great distances' to be travelled make it difficult to see some. All my selections found a place later in South Africa's eleven, and Nummy Deane, their captain, asked me to coach them on arrival here. I did no more than give my views about one and all, but, fine cricketer that he was, he yet asked me how to play on the rain-affected pitch in the second innings and last of the Test match at the Oval, when he scored 97.

I offered to go round and find our best young players for the Tests last year against Australia and polish them up for my bare expenses. I was told by the member of the Selection Committee I was addressing that no one would listen to me. The South African people, however, again wanted my views about England's cricket status before selecting this team that has beaten us. That is just the difference between South Africa's methods and ours. I mention this because there are men in our cricketing world who are in a better position than I to select the "goods," the real "goods," which my knowledge of cricket tells me have not been selected, such as Hendren, the best bat in England when last year's Test was played in Manchester. He was on the top of his form when our last England eleven for the South African Oval Test was being picked. We wanted runs quickly—who better? The young players are not of his class, even now at the close of his brilliant career.

Men have been selected, dropped, brought back again, which advertises a spirit of unrest. If there is not a great amount of talent from which to select, the eleven will be strengthened by correct selection in the first place. I rightly or wrongly looked upon Robins, who won his spurs splendidly at Trent Bridge against the Australians on their last visit but one, as an automatic selection. When he does get his chance and is an immediate success he remains underrated as a bowler as well as a batsman.

The younger batsmen playing for heir place in the team cannot be expected to score at a rate quick enough to beat a young side one up after the second Test game, when that side contains seasoned players of note and merit, with the bowling and fielding of a distinctly higher grade than anything seen in present-day county cricket. Yet they have been asked to open the batting for England and they are scarcely to blame for the extra handicap entailed by their ordinary rate of scoring, which may well cause a Hammond to overforce the pace and lose his wicket. This waiting for runs, so far as practised in too much of our cricket, has resulted in slow scoring, which, however, would not have been so slow had the batsmen indulged in the cuts and drives that must always be part and parcel of the good batsman's play.

LACK OF STROKES

South Africa knew before sailing that our slow bowlers had been allowed to keep their length in place of being hit and they included hitters to meet the situation. When they were last here Vincent hit Freeman for six sixes in the Lord's Test when many were shouting for the Kent bowler's inclusion, in a year in which he took about three hundred wickets. Fine bowler that the little Kent man undoubtedly is, he had no success in that Test; yet in these intermediate season he has never failed to have a successful county season. The South Africans have now hit Verity out of England's eleven Will our people ever see that our lack of stroke play, in the absence of cutting and driving of the normal frequency of the past, is our undoing as in these games against South Africa?

No bowler to-day is good enough to play for England if he is a bad fieldsman who makes no more ground than a wooden doll. So long as we continue to play such a man just so long will we continue to be beaten. We cried aloud about the appalling fielding on the part of some who were being played against Australia after the first Test last season—no attention whatever was paid to our cries, and do you think that some of those crying out would ever have gone to those selectors for advice when we were playing cricket? Yet the selectors dominate the situation when a weak captain is in command, refusing to modify their views by giving some little attention to words that are greedily taken in by our opponents, to their advantage. If that has not happened this season, it has in the past. R. E. S. Wyatt is a fine batsman, but if selection committees are to continue we require a more self-assertive captain, and I should like to see that captain have full powers to select the team on every occasion. Then we may look for something better.

ROSEGARDENS ROSES
have a Fame far and wide. Always strong and sturdy. They defy competition. We have Roses for all—
ROSES For the Garden! For Exhibition! For Home! For Everywhere!
M. BHUTTACHARJI & SONS.
The Rose Gardens, MIHIJAM.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE
WITHOUT CALOMEL
and you'll jump out of bed feeling you could push a bus over
If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, liquid paraffin, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives or harsh purgatives, and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.
For they can't do it. They only move the bowels, and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason why you feel rotten is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.
If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel rotten. Your whole system is poisoned.
It takes those famous, sure-acting CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely. Stand out for Carters Pills, the famous sure-health kind. Look for the name Carters on the package.

NO CASTE BARRIER IN GANESH UTSAV

Nasik Maha Sabha's Appeal To Hindus

NASIK (By Mail.)

Considerable significance is attached in view of the prevailing strained relations between the caste Hindus and the Harijans of the district here, to an appeal issued over the signature of the President of the Ganesh Utsav Mandal of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Nasik branch, requesting caste Hindus not to observe caste restrictions during the Ganpati festivities.

The appeal urges the Hindus to admit the so-called untouchables freely into the public celebrations in connection with the festivities and quotes Shastric authority stating that caste restrictions need not be observed on festive occasions.

The appeal in conclusion states that in removing the observance of untouchability, they would be consolidating the Hindu community.—A. P.

Bava Haridas Udasin dead.—Bava Haridas Udasin, Kothari of Sri Sadhbelia Tirath, Sukkur, died on 29th ultimo at the age of 68 years. He was the principal disciple and mantri to Swami Harnamdas Mahant Sahib. He remained in Sadhbella for full 44 years.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO MODERNISE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION

Establishment Of Talkie Schools Urged

Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji writes:—

It appears from the report of the Schools' Committee as published in the local papers that Rs. 31,18,000 are required for meeting the expenses of municipal education in the city.

The question is whether the citizens of Bombay receive any appreciable value in the shape of benefits from the education imparted in the Municipal schools?

Do we have any more intelligent, efficient, and good citizens produced by the present system of municipal education? Or on the other hand, is it not a fact that the present system of municipal education has proved a ghastly failure?

Bombay is a great commercial city and international port, but we find that Bombay is going backward instead of forward. The citizens are so badly educated both in the Municipal Primary Schools as well as the Secondary Schools and Colleges, that its status as the first city of India has already been menaced by rival cities, and that the city is on the down grade and its commercial and industrial prosperity is likely to be wiped out unless and until the citizens of Bombay are given modern education, that would fit them to be more efficient, more intelligent and more hard-working than the citizens of other rival cities.

Presumably, the members of the Corporation will agree that the present system of municipal education is a failure and that it stands in urgent need of drastic reform and reorganisation without further delay. A Five-Year Plan of Reform in Municipal Education should be laid down, if there is the will to do so on the part of the Corporation.

Let us consider the scheme of Reorganisation under 3 headings, viz., (1) Establishment of Talkie Schools, (2) A Building Programme for Municipal Schools, and (3) Appointment of a Director of Municipal Education.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TALKIE SCHOOLS.

If the general intelligence of the children is to be cultivated and raised, and their curiosity excited and satisfied, there is no other better means than the Mechanical Talkie Teachers and Broadcasting. It can bring before the eyes of the people the daily events in the history of the world and progress made in commerce, industry and trade, transport, aviation, etc. Thus it will excite the ambition of many gifted pupils to imitate and to do what the enterprising citizens of other parts of the world are doing.

As a matter of fact, at present, ordinary cinemas are trying to give some modern news at the start of their programme at every night; but it is not enough. Hence, my suggestion is that a definite policy of reorganisation should be laid down, and that for at least 5 out of the 6 days of the week pupils should not be bothered with the existing absurd methods of teaching the 3 R's of reading, and writing and arithmetic, but only one day may be reserved for such educational relics of the Stone Age.

A BUILDING PROGRAMME

My further suggestion is that the Municipality should lay down a definite policy of building new Municipal Schools of open-air type at its own expense. At present, the Bombay Municipality cannot boast of a single schoolbuilding of which the citizens can be proud. In every European city of the importance of Bombay the municipalities have their own municipal school buildings to their credit.

According to the figures of the Bombay Schools Committee, the rent for the school premises per year amounts to Rs. 4,50,000. Most of the premises are unfit for human habitation, or at least for the purpose of schools. So that within a period of 22 years the Municipality has wasted one crore of rupees on paying rent for the benefit of grasping landlords.

My proposal is that in each of the 8 Municipal Wards at least one Talkie School should be built on modern open-air principle, and that a certain sum of money should be earmarked for such purpose. So that in the end, the citizens of Bombay will get first class schools, and such investment on the buildings will save the wastage of 4-1|2 lacs of rupees a year. Thus, another principle would be for the Municipality to adopt a Building Programme to house all its pupils in the course of 5 years.

I have no doubt that the first impulse of some of the Corporators on reading this Memorandum will be to suggest that the Municipality is too poor to afford its own buildings and Talkie Schools. My reply is that the bogey of financial stringency should not be trotted out by any intelligent body of men.

Let us take some figures. The annual expenses of Municipal education are put down at 31 lacs of rupees. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that on the average 20 per cent or one-fifth of the total expense amounting to 6 lacs of rupees is wasted in imparting education to pupils, who are unfit either physically or mentally to profit by the education imparted in the school, as 20 to 25 per cent of children attending the Municipal Schools are either abnormal or subnormal according to the statistics of all civilised countries and the money spent on them is sheer waste. Hence, with more intelligent and discriminate system of admission of normal pupils only to the schools at least 14,000 out of 70 000 would not be admitted to these ordinary schools, as they need special training in special schools adapted to their defective intelligence and physique. Thus, by adopting a system of mental and physical tests for admission of pupils, 6 lacs of rupees can be saved by refusing to admit such abnormal or subnormal pupils.

According to the statement of the Schools Committee published in the press, one teacher is required for 40 to 50 pupils. On the other hand one Talkie Teacher can teach 3,000 or more pupils at a time, or one Talkie Teacher can serve the purpose of 60 teachers or more on this standard. Hence, through every Talkie School that is started the cost of education per year be reduced by the remuneration paid to at least 60 teachers, if not more. Out of a total Rs. 21,00,000 for teaching staff, per annum, about 60 per cent, i.e., Rs. 21,00,000, can be saved for the Talkie Teachers.

As regards the rent also, if the Municipality undertakes the programme of building its own Talkie Schools in each of 8 Municipal Wards, the cost for rent for school-premises will automatically go down.

My proposal is that every year at least 5 or 6 lacs of rupees should be set apart, beginning with this year, for the purpose of building Talkie Schools in each Ward, and the full programme ought to be completed within 5 years or less.

LIQUIDATION OF MASS ILLITERACY.

Through these Talkie Schools even illiterate parents of the children can be trained, as they have succeeded in so doing in the great modernised states of Russia, Turkey, etc., where they have liquidated the illiteracy of masses by such mass education through Talkies in the first place, and universal broadcasting in the next.

These Talkie Schools can be utilised for broadcasting lessons in education on every possible subject on earth that would interest the pupils and their parents, and arrest their attention. Thus the liquidation of mass illiteracy through mass education in Talkie Schools and Broadcasts will solve the problem of illiteracy in our city within a period of 5 years. It will also serve as an example to the other cities to follow.

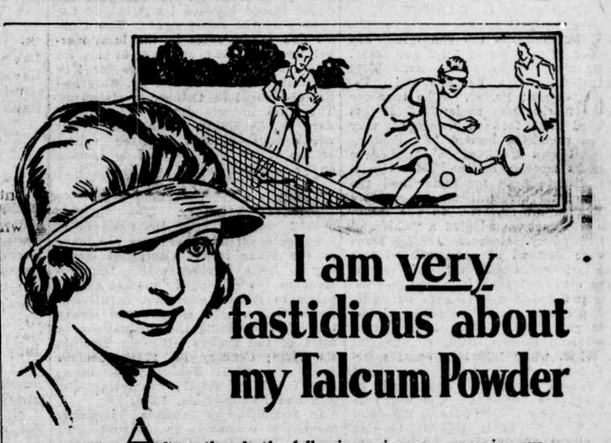
As regards the languages for the Talkies, only Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu are necessary in Bombay, till such time as the Hindi language becomes common language and the script for whole of India. Out of the 8 Talkie Schools in the 8 Municipal Wards one or two schools each should be reserved for each of the three languages.

DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL EDUCATION.

Another suggestion which may be made here is that the Bombay Municipality should appoint a Director of Municipal Education, whose knowledge of our city and its customs and languages and of the world movements in education should be of the most up-to-date type. It is very strange that for the control and administration of such a big Department as that of Municipal Education, no Director has been appointed till to-day, who can guide and control the whole system. It would be necessary to appoint an expert Director of Talkie Schools and Talkie Education, if such a system is to succeed from the start.

ALLAHABAD ADDITIONAL Judge.—The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed, Mr. H.G. Smith, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judges in the United Provinces, to act as an Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court from the 9th October 1936.—United Press.

The most refreshing drink
A long drink of White Horse Whisky with soda or water is the finest tonic after the heat of the day. And the most pleasant one, too! But it *must* be White Horse, to get all the abundant aroma and rich flavour of Scotland's senior whisky.
WHITE HORSE WHISKY
Sole Agents: PHIPSON & CO., LTD., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi


I am very fastidious about my Talcum Powder
After the bath following vigorous exercise we all need a powder that is absolutely smooth and silky. That's why I use Cuticura Talcum. It is the most exquisitely fine powder I've ever used. And the perfume is a wonderful blend—both fragrant and wholesome;—it *smells* so clean and sweet."
The reason why Cuticura Talcum is used by women who are extra particular about their toilet powder is that it has a fineness and purity which is unexcelled.

Cuticura is scientifically prepared by a special process—it has the same guaranteed quality of excellence which has made Cuticura Soap famous all over the world. If the skin is overheated and chafed, Cuticura Talcum soothes it at once. Its cool 'satiny' softness is like a balm. Use it after bathing—before dancing or strenuous exercise. It absorbs perspiration—you stay sweet, dainty and fresh for hours.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.
Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Remains Easy With Call Rate 1/2 P. C.

ERRATIC MOVEMENT IN SECURITIES

Rising Tendency In Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept. 5.

MONEY.

Money was easy during the early part of the week, call loans being quoted at 1/2 per cent. But there was a slight improvement in the quotation to 1 1/2 per cent at the finish. Government invited tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills, the sale of which was suspended since the 16th of July. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 were allotted in full and the average rate of acceptance was Rs. 1-5-5 per cent. Since the market received Rs. 1 crore and 35 lacs from sales of sterling to Government the surplus funds were little affected. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to two months 1 per cent, three months 1 1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ending 30th August shows a rise of Rs. 76.68 lacs in the total notes issued against a corresponding increase in rupee coin. Notes in circulation have declined by Rs. 184.83 lacs whereas notes in the Banking Department have advanced by Rs. 261.51 lacs. Deposits by banks as well as by Government have augmented by Rs. 312.05 lacs and by Rs. 101.09 lacs respectively. Investments and other assets show a small rise of Rs. 5.37 lacs and 11.94 lacs respectively. Balances held abroad also improved by Rs. 133.66 lacs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market moved erratically, but towards the end it was steadier. The price of 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after declining to Rs. 87/12 fluctuated between Rs. 88-8 and Rs. 89-2, closing at Rs. 89. The turnover in the market was moderate. It is reported that forward dealings may not be permitted beyond 13th September. All eyes are fixed on the League Council's meeting on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute fixed for to-day and the result of its deliberations is keenly awaited in all markets. In the meantime traders have adopted a "wait and watch" policy. Medium term loans were in demand at somewhat better than last week's price with few sellers. 3 per cent 1941 loan improved to Rs. 101/5 and 1951-54 new loan to Rs. 96-15. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 102-15. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan showed little change at Rs. 104-13, while 1943 loan eased somewhat to Rs. 106-12. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 113-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan kept steady at Rs. 107-14 and 1940-43 at Rs. 109. 5 per cent 1945-55 tax-free loan closed at Rs. 115-14. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was unaltered at Rs. 108-3. 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 100-13 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 100.

EXCHANGE

Rates in the sterling exchange market were unchanged with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6 7/64d and buyers at 1/6 9/64d. The turnover was however small this week owing to lack of fresh gold business for export. Forward positions were steady with limited business. Merchandise export bills were also small.

In the foreign exchange market, sterling depreciated further in terms of the gold currencies. The dollar gradually firmed to dol 4.95 1/8 and the franc to 75. The weakness of the sterling is largely seasonal. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 29.47 1/2 and 60.62 to the £ respectively.

GOLD.

Business in the gold market still remains restricted owing to shortage of supplies and prices ruling somewhat over the export parity. The quotation for ready gold improved further to Rs. 34-12 per tola in consonance with the strength in the dollar, but declined to Rs. 34-11-6 and again rose to Rs. 34-12-3 at the end. Arrivals from upcountry are small averaging some 10,000 tolas a day, while stocks on hand do not exceed 2 lacs tolas, which are largely earmarked against existing contracts. The price of sovereigns kept steady, closing at Rs. 22-3-6 both for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold showed little movements, ranging between 140 and 140/4d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Corfu" amounted to Rs. 141.59 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-12-3 and Rs. 34-10-9 for ready and 13th September settlement and Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-11-6 for 14th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 36,865 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was steady with a rising tendency in prices following advices from outside markets. The quotation for ready improved from Rs. 64-13 to Rs. 66-4, but the volume of turnover forward was moderate. At the higher level, there was a tendency on the part of holders to take a profit which caused the rate to decline to Rs. 65-9 at the close. There was freer trading and the sentiment in the market was much better. Stocks in the local market continue heavy and are estimated at some 35,000 bars, while the daily offtake is still poor at about 5 bars. In London the quotation for the metal improved to 29 1/4d. for both ready and forward but closed at 29 1/8 and 29 1/16d respectively. In Shanghai the dollar moved between 1/5 13/16 and 1/6, closing at the latter figure. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 66-4 and Rs. 64-13 for ready, Rs. 66-8 and Rs. 64-15 for 17th September settlement and Rs. 66-12 and Rs. 65-4 for 16th October settlement. The total imports during the week were Rs. 266,679 in coin. By last week's mail 194 bars of silver valued at Rs. 347,573 were shipped to London on private account.

SHARES.

This was a short working week on the Stock Exchange. The market opened yesterday after the holidays in a better mood and there was resistance at the lower levels. Continued covering by bears together with improvement in the gilt-edged market caused prices to recover somewhat in all sections. Cotton mill shares were steady the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 742/8; Century Rs. 223/2; Central India Rs. 249/6; Kohinoor Rs. 182/8; New Great Rs. 118/12; Simplex Rs. 64/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 137/8.

In miscellaneous section improvement was noticeable in almost all shares. Tata Iron Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 135 and Defds. gained about 17 points closing at Rs. 545. Tata 2nd Pref shares finished at Rs. 145/8 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 171/4. Tata Power improved from Rs. 1527/8 to Rs. 1541/4 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 1670 to Rs. 1675. Alcock shares were slightly easier to Rs. 161/4. Bombay Burmahs gained from Rs. 322/8 to Rs. 335/10, Bombay Trams to Rs. 140 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 299/6. Scindia steam shares closed at Rs. 10/6. Cement shares were steady, Bundis improving to Rs. 35/2, India Cements to Rs. 450/10 and Katni Ordys. to Rs. 360. Katni Defds. advanced from Rs. 1680 to Rs. 1710. New India Ass. shares were quoted at Rs. 38. Belapur sugar shares were unchanged at Rs. 323/2. Ind. Inv. Trust shares are quoted at Rs. 49. Among railway shares price movements were very narrow, Tapti Valleys receding to Rs. 762/8.

Imperial Bank shares (fully paid) are quoted at Rs. 1420 and Contributories at Rs. 347/8. Bank of India shares are steady at Rs. 119/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 31/12. Reserve Bank shares were unchanged at Rs. 120/4.

Weekly Report Of Hapur Market

HARPUR, Sept. 3.

(Messrs. Mukatlal Madhusudandyal).

Early in the week the market was bullish owing to the lack of rain in the greater part of India and along with the Karachi Markets was also bullish on strong demand of Calcutta demand due to the réduction of sea-freight from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per ton from Calcutta to Karachi. On 28th August while the market was closed wheat Mangsir delivery touched 2/9/3 in private owing to the purchases of Calcutta (Jatya's Agency). The other persons also on being perplexed took interest in buying as the Jatya firm purchased in private but the next day the market went down one anna per maund on Bombay selling. Previously Bombay was of the opinion that Italy will buy wheat from India but it proved baseless and Italy clearly announced that she will not buy wheat from India due to the large production in it. And really the production of Italy is 13 lacs tons more than the last year. On 30th August the market declined further one anna per Md. on becoming Eastern wind instead of western. On 31st August it rained heavily and on 1st of September Wheat Mangsir touched 2/6/7½. This rain proved very much beneficial to the standing Savni Crops. Afterwards the market began to rise up on Calcutta (Jatya) regular purchases and to-day wheat Mangsir touched 2/8/5 in higher.

GOOD CROP CONDITION

We inclined to think that now the Wheat Position in the aproximate future is not to be bullish for the big stocks are lying in Karachi and Amritsar and the condition of Standing Crop in the country has become good that was very poor only four days ago and there is no possibility of wheat export to foreign countries, for the Russian September shipment is being sold freely at lower rates in comparison with other qualities. However, it is possible that the quotation in foreign countries become bullish on the pressure of poor Russia selling and afterwards the rates in Indian Markets become also bullish.

LOCAL RATES & STOCK.

Wheat Mangsir 2/8/3 Ready 2/7/9, Stock 715 Khatties. (one Khatty equal to 750 Mds).

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Pool continues to sell nears and buy distants. Rains retarding hedges.

New York.—No new features. Reports of damage by excessive rains in the South-East. Active demand for spot failed to encourage speculative buying. Reacted towards the close under hedge selling.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company of New York, has received the following cables from his principals:—

NEW YORK.

Report of rains in Atlantic States were less than expected. Hedging was very light. Buyers act very cautiously awaiting heavy movement. Think prices will fall further but suggest placing orders to buy on scaledown limits.

Copper, New York, December 7.46.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, September 5

October	.. ..	10.32—04
December	.. ..	10.36—04
January	.. ..	10.40—04
March	.. ..	10.46—04
May	.. ..	10.51—04
July.	.. ..	10.58—
Middling Spot	.. ..	10.65+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, September 5

October ..	.. ..	10.30—04
December	.. ..	10.33—02
January	.. ..	10.34—04
Middling Spot	.. ..	10.55—05

NEW YORK
New York, September 5
New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	.. ..	10.35
December	.. ..	10.41
January	.. ..	10.44

New York Noon Call—

October	.. ..	10.39
December	.. ..	10.43
January	.. ..	10.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 5

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	38,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, September 5

September	..	5.73+02
October	.. ..	5.65+02
November	.. ..	5.59+01
December	.. ..	5.58+01
January	.. ..	5.59+02
February	.. ..	5.60+02
March	.. ..	5.61+02
April	.. ..	5.61+02
May..	.. ..	5.61+02
June	.. ..	5.60+02
July	.. ..	5.60+02
August	.. ..	5.58+02
Middling Spot	..	6.09+05

To-day's 10.12 A. M. Quotations —

October ..	.. ..	5.65
January ..	.. ..	5.60

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 5.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	84 1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	104-3/4
National Bank of India ..	42
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.
London, September 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	46-3/4
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	220

SEEDS
London, September 5

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Sept. sellers £9-11-3

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Sept./Oct. sellers £11-12-6

Rapeseed Forts Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton/ Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton Sept/ Oct sellers £12-2-6

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 5

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 22/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Jan/April sellers 22/6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 5

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 26/7-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Oct seller- 25/7-1-2

South Australian wheat Parcels Sept sellers 27/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Despite the decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 195-4 for Broach April-May delivery and advanced to Rs 195-12 on buying by Mahajan operators.

Later on there was some liquidation which checked the rise.

Quotation at 5-30 p.m. were as under.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	197 0 0
Oomra D/J.	175 0 0
Bengal D/J.	134 4 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, September 5

October 1935	.. ..	7.74
November 1935	.. ..	7.69
January 1936	.. ..	7.57
March 1936	.. ..	7.53
May 1936 ..	.. ..	7.50
July 1936 ..	.. ..	7.48
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	8.10

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, September 5

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple	5.01
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.16
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.31
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.91
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.21
Bengal—	
Good	3.55
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.77
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.88

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London September 5

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months marke rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York September 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) £ 5-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, September 5

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 U & P Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/4 C & F Bombay —

Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0-3/4 C & F Karachi —

Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES
London September 5

T. T. London on —

New York closing rate.		4.91 5/8
Paris ..	.. ..	75.00
Berlin ..	.. ..	12.29
Madrid	.. ..	36.19
Amsterdam ..	..	7.32
Brussels	.. ..	29.43-1/2
Milan ..	.. ..	60.50
Berne ..	.. ..	15.19-3/4
Prague ..	.. ..	119.68

LONDON SILVER.
London September 5

Market	Steady	
Spot	.. .. ..	29-1/16
Forward	.. .. ..	29

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 5

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £7/0/7-1/-

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 5.

Smoked sheet standard rubbed per lb., sellers 5-5/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 5

Java ready Rs. 13-12-0
S S Bintung Rs. 4-2-6
S S Begum Rs. 4-2-0
Aug-Sept shipment Rs. 4-1-0
Jan-Mar shipment Rs. 4-0-0
Ready Kesar Rs. 14-6-0
Ready Saraya Rs. 13-12-0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, Aug. 30:—

Demand liabilities in India	111,22,09,000
Time liabilities in India	98,22,64,000
Cash in India:—	
(a) Notes	5,76,60,000
(b) Rupees	55,00,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,38,000
Balance with the Reserve Bank of India	34,98,01,000
Advances in India	89,07,50,000
Bills discounted in India	3,14,77,000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/1; Highest Rs. 32/9/6; Lowest Rs. 31/14/6; Closing Rs. 32/8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/7/6; Highest Rs. 6/8/4 1/4; Lowest Rs. 6/7/3; Closing Rs. 6/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/10; Highest Rs. 6/10/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/9/9; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/2/6; Highest Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/10.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/12/3; Highest Rs. 2/13; Closing Rs. 2/12/10 1/2.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

No Room For A Substantial Break

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

Seasonable hedge selling, and a certain amount of uncertainty as to the Government's policy should the market decline under 10 Cents per lb., have been the chief contributing factors to a small decline in the near positions in the American market during the past week.

No further official announcement beyond that of Mr. Chester Davies, which we quoted in our last report, has yet been made to clarify this point, but it seems almost certain that the American farmer will be at liberty to sell his cotton under 10 Cents if he wishes, and still obtain his subsidy of 2 Cents. In many cases farmers may prefer to do this rather than loan their cotton to Government and wait for prices to recover.

We hesitate to express an opinion on this question, but from a cable dated August 31st we learn that it is officially reported from Washington that the loan plans might be changed in the event of a decline below ten Cents, and conclude from this that all possible steps will be taken to prevent this contingency arising.

We look upon the present price level as an attractive one, and when we remember that nearly 11 1/2 million bales were consumed last season with an average spot rate in New York of 12.30 Cents, we think that an increased consumption of Americans this year is almost inevitable, and that prices will remain steady in consequence.

OUTSIDE GROWTHS.

With regard to Indian cotton, and other outside growths in general, a larger production is expected, but against this must be placed the smaller carryover, with the result that the total supply of non American cotton will be approximately the same as it was last season. In short the total supply of all cotton in the world will probably be the same as last year, and the total consumption the same as it has been for the last two seasons.

A widening may reasonably be expected between Americans and Indians, especially if the Monsoon continues to progress as well as it has done up to date, but this will probably not take place till later in the year when the crop is moving freely here. By that time however the peak of the American marketing period will be over, and prices should have advanced, and we therefore think that we are unlikely to see any substantial break below Rs. 190 for Broach, which in our opinion is lower than the average price will be for the coming season.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended Aug. 31:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc., Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	25,91,96,000
	Rs.	3,65,94,000
	Rs.	31,95,90,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	4,78,07,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	3,61,36,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	55,01,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,27,29,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	2,90,74,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs.	18,83,43,000
	Rs.	31,95,90,000

LONDON MARKET

Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Ltd., have issued the following:—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £33-3-9

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £33-6-3

Standard Copper 3 months £33-12-6

Electrolytic copper £37-5-0.

NEW YORK.

Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 7 7/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-10-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 36

Copper Ashe Rs. 36.

Tone:—Firm.

COPPER.

There has been a tremendous buying movement in the Unites States; this is all the more important in much as it followed the vastly increased purchases by consumers in July.

Domestic sales on the 16th, and 17th of August were approximately 18,000 tons whilst on Monday the 19th. Aug they reached the unprecedented total for one day of nearly 69,000 tons.

Most of this copper was sold at 8 cents delivered, and on Monday the 19th. August up to 8 1/2 cents were paid with no sellers below this figure. On the 20th. of August 9,000 tons were bought and sellers were less pressing even at the higher figure of 8 1/2 cents.

From cable information received yesterday it appears that the total sales for August reached the gigantic figure of 124,600 tons which on the top of approximately 75,000 tons sold during July shows a very big improvement in the sentiment in favour of the red metal.

Approver Makes Startling Disclosures In Benda Case

Describes Pathetic Scene Of Women Clinging To Man For Protection

JUBBULPORE, September 5.

Private Percy in the course of his statement on Benda incident:

"Private Swanson had a bayonet, with which he cut down several sticks. Swanson is not in court. I know him. Yes, he is in court." (This was said after another scrutiny).

"His bayonet was loose at first, but later he fastened it to a stick. I think the handle of the bayonet is broken. There was no scabbard on the bayonet. There was some discussion as to which way he should advance. There were then about 40 or 50 of us. Privates Hancock and Burke were discussing whether we should advance in parties of five or six, and it was decided that we should advance in sections.

"Private Archbold was looked to as the leader. Some wanted to advance from the left and to surround the village, while others wanted to make a rush and get it over. Pte. Archbold waved his hand and told us to come on. From a hollow near the stream we saw a party of men on the road, about 300 yards away. Among them were Pte. Lennan and several stragglers, with whom signals were exchanged by means of whistling with the fingers. The party joined us, about six or seven of them.

Three Hearty Cheers

"Pte. Archbold told us to advance to the village. As we were nearing the village one of the party said, "don't forget three hearty cheers" and there were several cat calls and whistles. We made for the left side of the village and an opening was found, through which the men passed in.

"Twenty men were left outside the village. I was the last man in the file that entered the village. I entered a compound in the village and with a stick, I broke several chatties and an umbrella. Pte. Dowdal entered with me.

"On coming out of the compound, we saw a native taking cover under the leaves of a hut. He had the stump of an umbrella in his hand. He was an elderly man, and when we saw him he was in a pretty bad way as the result of severe injuries.

"Leaving the man behind, we continued and arrived at a turning on the left and there I saw two men trying to set fire to the roof of a hut. I think it was Pte. Bates. The men were trying to set fire to the hut by burning paper, but they were unsuccessful in their attempts, which were abandoned. We then left the village and came out on the east side. From the village we made for a large tree, where all of us congregated.

Saw Villagers Assaulted

"In the village there was a small Indian, who I saw come out of a compound. He had been assaulted and I saw him run away. Several other natives' children ran away.

"There was a parlour as to whether they should go back to the village for the excitement of it in order to escape the boredom of the barracks. Some of the party went towards the village, but returned almost immediately. Several children came out to throw stones at them, but retreated later. Eventually they moved towards the barracks and had proceeded about 200 yards when word reached witness that a party of Indians was noticed approaching them. They then outflanked them. The party consisted of three men, three women and several children who ran away. The leading Indian had a baby on his shoulder.

"One of the accused tried to take away the child and another accused struck him on the legs with a stick. Another Indian was struck on the jaw with the fist and fell to the ground when Private Swanson struck him twice with the flat of his bayonet. Another blow was aimed at him by one of the party on the neck which probably proved fatal.

Tore Woman's Sari

"I saw a woman clinging to the man with the child and another woman clinging to her, and I saw Private Byrne tear the second woman's sari from her shoulder. When this was done she broke loose, and I saw somebody try to molest her. At this point I left.

"There were at least a dozen men round the man in the bush on whom many blows were struck. A number of men stood round the fallen man and were hitting him. I have an idea he was kicked in the ribs. The man with the child was about three yards from the man who had fallen.

"Privates Neilson, Tyres, and Robinson had left before I did, because I caught them up after I left. The four of us made our way back by the hills as we were expecting the authorities to come along. It was dark when we were half-way home.

"Owing to the detour made by us the main body arrived before us. On getting back I had a bath and a change. I arrived at the barracks about 7-30 p.m. The roll call was taken about that time, and I was present.

Questioned By Court

"Three days later I was questioned by a court of inquiry and two days later by the police. I pointed out several places to the investigating police officer. Before I left, the man of the ground was alive."

This concluded Percy's examination-in-chief.

Cross-examined witness stated that he volunteered to give evidence. Witness thought that by admitting the affair he would get a lighter punishment. Witness admitted that he did, in his confession in court state that police officers had offered him inducements to confess.

MONSOON STRONG IN ASSAM

Heavy Rain Expected In Bengal And Pegu

POONA, Sept. 6.

The monsoon is strong from Assam to East United Provinces and is strengthened in Lower Burma.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in East Central Provinces and north Madras Coast, local rain in the Punjab Hills, West United Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and Konkan and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central India, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces and Southeast Madras. Conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal off Sandheads.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji and Mergui seven inches each; Tavoy five; Diamond Island Gwa, Jalpaiguri and Pendra four; Kyaukpyu, Hanamkonda three; Rangoon, Bassein, Amherst, Jessore, Shillong, Patna, Benares and Masulipatam two: Victoria Point, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Bahraich and Simla one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Darjeeling, Berhampur, Mymensingh, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Raipur, Pachmarhi, Dharampur, Khandala and Bangalore one.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Tenasserim, Pegu, Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces and increase and extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal. Thundershowers will occur locally in the hills of United Provinces and the Punjab and in East United Provinces, South Peninsula and North Madras Coast.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Tenasserim and Pegu and extend along Arakan Coast and East and North Bengal and Assam during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Sept. 6, 1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Rain in 24 hours 0.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.70 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPT. 6.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of September 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)	Vaidas. Apr-May 1935/36
10-30	Rs. 193/12
12-30	Rs. 195/12
2-30	Rs. 196/ 4
4-30	Rs. 197
	Apr-May
Highest	197/4
Lowest	193/8
Teji Mandi shai	195/8

SPOT RATES.—

To-morrow our Bazar will remain closed on account of 'Parsi New Year' Holiday.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Weather Unfavourable But Speculative Interest Dormant

BULLION AND GRAINS FIRM

Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

On Friday cross-rates ruled easy.

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was fairly active on unfavourable weather reports but speculative interest was dormant.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STRONG.

Wheat and linseed ruled strong on unfavourable crop reports. Jute and rubber were steady.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY.

London Stock Exchange markets were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Gilt-edged securities were quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	10.32
To-day's opening	10.37
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.40
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	5.65
To-day's opening	5.66
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.66
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 197-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 6.

Cotton exhibited distinctively brighter sentiment and prices worked considerably higher to-day on covering by shorts and trade buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports but speculative interest was dormant pending further developments.

Trading in October opened at 10.37 i.e. five points higher then the previous closing. Later prices gradually rose to 10-40 on trade buying and better reports from abroad however there was some hesitancy among the operators and prices gave way touching 10.36 but the fall was not long maintained and prices moved upward on fairly good covering.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.40 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.40/10.40) 10.38/10.37
December (10.46/10.45) 10.41/10.40
January (10.46/10.46) 10.44/10.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.66) 5.69
American December (5.59) 5.62
Egyptian October (7.75) 7.78
Egyptian November (7.70) 7.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 197-4 and 196 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 196 with New York futures 5 points up.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Uninteresting And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept 6

Jutes ruled easier and only limited business was put through. Coals displayed no interest and business was put resulted at lower level. Teas were dull for lack of business Miscellaneous was featureless. Securities opened steady but closed easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/5 small lots; Three and a half per cent paper 89, Four per cent loan 1960/70 105.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1442/8 small lots; Imperial conty 353; Reserve Bank 122/10.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/8, Bengal 248 small lot; Burrakur 10/4.

Jutes:—Agarpara 24/2 small lot; Adanjee ordy 15/8 small lot; Anglo India 382 small lot; Alliance 305 small lot; Barnagore 128; Caledonian 409/8; Clive ordy 23/4; Dalhousie ordy 300; Fort William 276 small lot; Gourepore 315; Howrah 45/12; Kamarhatty 455; Kanknarrah 382 small lot; Lansdowne 134 small lots; National 20/12; Nudea 45/8 small odd lot; Orient 170 small lot; Reliance 63 small lot; Standard 309 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation ordy 3/6 B. I. Corporation pref. 143/8; Indian Wood Products 17/10, Titaghur paper defd. 9/2; Tempore Tea ordy 7/14.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	4.94 5/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.93 5/16
Difference	—.01 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	75.00
To-day's opening	75.01
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 6.

London exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.94 1/4 and gradually fell to 4.93 1/2 in the absence of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 5/16.

Franc opened at 75.01 and eased with very slight movements to 74.94.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.88.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 6.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/16d	29 3/16d
Forward	29d	29 3/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 6.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 6.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 6. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/8)	5.65 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.43)	37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.94
London on Shanghai (1-5 15/16)	1-6
London on Milan (60.62)	60.50
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32)	1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/4, 66/4 and 66/9. Later advanced to Rs. 66/10/0, 66/10/0 and 66/14 but later declined on the lack of support from America however on reports that business was done at 1/16th over the fixed rates in London silver prices advanced and closed at Rs. 66/8 and 66/12 steady

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/14 and advanced on weakness of dollar and closed firm at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/0/6 and 35/0/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	1	3
Wheat May	4	7	3
Linseed September	6	8	3
Linseed May	6	13	6

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	13	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6	13	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6	13	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6	13	0

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 69 5/8 and December 68. Trading was active on better enquiry with fairly good business following the strength of markets abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.90 1/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 buyers £220 1/4 sellers. Firm) £220 3/4 buyers £221 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Irregular) £15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 3/4 to £37 1/4) £37 to £37 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-11) 3-11
Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 7/8) £16 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop September (£20 1/2) £20 1/2 sellers

Lightning September (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China bought and sold. India sold. Market steady."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 1/2 paid and buyers.

Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/8) sellers) £9 1/2 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

(Continued From Col. 7)

will apply to Rohtak Karnal and Gurgaon and it is proposed to instal 40 receiver sets and maintain them for two years.

The Burma Scheme is rural development centres Rs. 3,35,000; deputy commissioners discretionary grants Rs. 50,000; anti-malarial measures Rs. 1,150,000: Total five lakhs of rupees.

The Bihar and Orissa scheme is, village communications Rs. 6,00,000; rural water supply Rs. 5,00,000; schemes for draining chaurs and desilting tanks in North Bihar Rs. 1,00,000; village welfare Rs. 50,000: Total Rs. 12,50,000.

The C. P. scheme is, rural water supply Rs. 1,20,000; District officers discretionary grants Rs. 1,00,000; welfare of aboriginal tribes in scheduled Districts Rs. 40,000; dispensary buildings in villages Rs. 15,000; experiments in poultry farming Rs. 10,000; better bulls for district councils Rs. 30,000. Farm in Mandla District Rs 30,000; five additional debt conciliation boards Rs. 1,00,000; cinemas on lorries for demonstration work Rs. 20,000; two tractors for use in Saugor District Rs. 15,000; storage accommodation for cultivators' produce Rs. 20,000.

The Assam scheme is rural water supply Rs. 3,00,000; village roads Rs. 1,00,000; discretionary grants to divisional commissioners Rs. 40,000; village sanitation Rs. 40,000; purchase of pumps for irrigating boro paddy lands Rs. 20,000. Total five lakhs. Improvement of water supply in Assam is the crying need. It is proposed to sink wells or where absolutely necessary to dig tanks. As for road construction allotment of money will be conditional on local boards undertaking to maintain roads on completion at their own cost.

SCHEMES FOR FRONTIER

The N. W. F. P. scheme is drinking water supply Rs. 1,20,000; Discretionary grants to Deputy Commissioners Rs. 90,000; village roads Rs. 10,000; anti-malarial measures including purchase of quinine Rs. 15,000; school farms Rs. 10,000; marketing facilities for local industries Rs. 30,000; damming of torrents in D. I. Khan District Rs. 10,000; headworks on Bara river in Peshawar District Rs. 5,000; Industrial shop Rs. 7,000; other miscellaneous schemes Rs. 30,000. Total three lakhs of rupees.—A.P.

Price Movements Narrowly Irregular On Stock Exchange

IMPROVEMENT IN FOREIGN BONDS AND TEA SHARES ...

Profit-Taking In Wheat But Hemp And Sisal Very Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

On the Stock Exchange, the end of the account considerations and possibilities of developments in Geneva over the week-end frther curtailed enterprise, consequently business was small with price movements narrowly irregular. Foreign bonds however made a good showing and tea shares further improved.

In commodities wheat after early firmness reacted on profit-taking. Hemp and sisal continued very firm.

Wall Street opened firm wit h active trading.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 6.

Thursday, August 29, £94 1/2
Friday, August 30, £99 1/4
Monday, September 2, £94
Tuesday September 3. £93 Ex Div.
Wednesday, September 4, £93
Thursday, September 5, £93 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 6. 3-30 p.m.

Owing to preliminary arrangement for settlement restricting business markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable with some good features. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Industrials were generally firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £104 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 5/8) £113 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (6 1/4) 6 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 26-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-6) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£80) £80

Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-0

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3

Cable Wires (£7) £7

British American Tobacco (116-3) 115-7 1/2

Camera A (£7 7/8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2

Distillers (92-9) 92-3

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-0

British Celanese (13-3) 13-3.

J and P. Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-7 1/2) 54-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (17-3) 17-3

Inter Nickels (£29) £29.

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 6.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£112) £112.

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-48 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 20-0

Donaro Tea (41-3) 42-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-3) 19-9

Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27-0) 27-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9

Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17

East Rand Proprietors (50-3) 49-9

Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13

Goddar New (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

Moddar New (71-3) 71-3

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 37-6

Anglo-Iranian (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2.

Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0

Shell Transport (70-0) 71-3

Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47) £48

L M Ford (£18 1/8) £18 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132 1/2.

London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 6.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 43 1/2) dol 44

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 1/8 dol 19 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 44 5/8) dol 44 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) unquoted.

THE NEW YEAR MESSAGE

(Continued from page 6)

is extremely interesting . . . They landed at Sanjan (716 A.D.) and found a resting place there among the tolerant Hindus . . . In the year 775 A.D. a second band of their co-religionists appears to have joined these pioneers and together they founded an industrious community which flourished for 500 years. . . .

When Mahomedan rule became somewhat relaxed and gradually fell into decay, the Parsis seem again to have regained their prosperity as is evident from their own writings and also from accounts given by Europeans. So marked was the rise that in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, we find the Zoroastrians widely distributed over Gujarat. . . and at any place which offered them an opportunity for making their way, especially in the business line. The settlement of the Parsis at Bombay, which is at present their chief centre, belongs to the time of the Portuguese rule 1530-1666 A.D."

Examples To Follow

Let the Loyalists, Anglicised, Westernised small group in this community not indulge in such provoking irritating and mischievous pastime and thus cause intercommunal unpleasantness and friction. Let the present generation of Parsees emulate the noble and glorious examples in various spheres and activities of their past great leaders and heroes.

In politics and nationalism, lives of such great men as Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta can serve as guiding posts to aspiring and enthusiastic Parsee youths. Let them remember and follow their motto: "Indians First, Parsees Afterwards."

In development and progress of Indian industries and commerce the late Mr. J. N. Tata is a beacon-light, not only to his own co-religionists but to the whole country.

In cosmopolitan charities, universal philanthropy and large hearted generosity, let the shining stars like Jamshedji Wadia, Ready-money and others serve as inspiring examples to the present generation.

These were great props of the community in the past and their good virtuous and patriotic deeds shall ever remain as most valuable assets for the community for the future.

If the community follows in their wise foot-steps, no evolution or revolution in social, political or economic sphere, can cause any harm or detriment to their position; on the other hand let them proceed arm-in-arm with sister communities, their destiny, fate and fortune being closely mingled and irrevocably mixed up with the destiny fate and fortune of the country. In Indian emancipation lies our true salvation. Novroze Mubarak.

MINISTER'S COMMITTEE THANKS HYDERABAD'S COUNSEL

Hopes Helpful Collaboration With Chamber Counsel Will Counsel Will Continue In Future

The members of the States' Ministers Committee met on Friday evening and after two hours' informal discussion with Mr. Walter Monckton, legal adviser to the Hyderabad State on the constitutional position of the States, dispersed.

The following members of the Committee were present:—

Sir Akbar Hyderi, (Hyderabad); Mr. S. T. Rajagopalachari (Mysore); Sir V. T. Krishnamachari (Baroda); Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (Travancore); Mr. C. Rajagopalachari (Mysore); Mr. Abbasi (Bhopal); Sir Prabhashanker Pattani (Bhavnagar); Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner); Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan (Patiala); Dewan Bahadur Surve (Kolhapur); Pt. Amarnath Atul (Jaipur); Mr. K. C. Neogy (Mayurbhanj); Rai Bahadur Thambore (Sangli) and Mr. K. M. Paniker, Secretary to the Chamber of Princes.

The political and Revenue members of the Hyderabad State were also present at the meeting.

It was expected that the Committee would discuss the different clauses in the Government of India Act and get Mr. Monckton's (view of the amended clauses. Besides the Committee was to meet on Saturday also.

It is understood that there was a general discussion of the Act and Mr. Monckton expressed his view that the amendment of Clause 6 of the Act would provide the machinery by which it was possible to hope for a satisfactory instruments of Accession being negotiated.

Then there was a general discussion among the Ministers regarding the Instruments of Accession, and they agreed that suitable material in connection with reservations and limitations intended for the purposes of Federal Legislative List should be prepared by all States to be placed before Counsel in England so that points of common interests might be looked into by them.

It was hoped by everyone present that the same co-operation between the legal adviser of the Chamber of Princes and the legal adviser of the Hyderabad State would be continued.

MONCKTON'S SERVICES

At the conclusion of the meeting the following communique was issued by the Secretary of the Committee:—

"Sir Akbar Hydari in introducing Mr. Monckton emphasised the value of the work done by him and reminded the Ministers of the resolution passed by the Ministers' Committee in February appreciating the thoroughness and minute care with which Hyderabad's Counsel had examined the provisions of the Bill and the manner in which this material had been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The same resolution had stated that it was due largely to this co-operation that the Committee had been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions in respect of the Bill. The representations sent by the Committee of Ministers in February and March were substantially based on the views expressed by Mr. Monckton, specially with regard to Clause 6 as originally drafted, and he thanked Mr. Monckton for the service rendered by him to the cause of the States in general. He also expressed gratitude to Chamber's Counsel for the useful co-operation between them and Hyderabad's Counsel and was confident that continuance of such co-operation would be mutually beneficial to the States.

EFFECT OF CHANGES

Mr. Monckton thanked the Ministers for their reception and in emphasising the value of the co-operation established after the Ministers' meeting in February last between Counsel for the Chamber and Counsel for Hyderabad during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, expressed the view that the same informal collaboration would be of service in the next stage, namely, the negotiation of Instruments of Accession. Mr. Monskton then discussed the effect of the changes which had been secured in Section 6 of the Act and said that though the Act was not in all respects precisely what he would have wished to see from the point of view of Hyderabad, yet in his opinion the Act as passed was satisfactory in that it provided machinery by which it was reasonable to hope that satisfactory Instruments of Accession could be negotiated, if the difficulties, which the States had to face in that stage, were sufficiently appreciated by Government.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

The Ministers then discussed matters relating to the Instrument of Accession and agreed to recommend to the States generally the preparation of suitable material connected with reservations or limitations that were intended for purposes of the Federal Legislative List to be placed before Counsel in England so that points of common interest might be looked into by them. The Ministers unanimously repudiated the objections recently raised in the press and attributed to the States with regard to Sections 6 (4) and 110.

Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan and Mr. Panikkar on behalf of the Chamber of Princes acknowledged the service rendered by Mr. Monckton and stated that the same informal collaboration which had existed since the February meeting of Ministers would gladly be extended to Hyderabad's Counsel for purposes of future negotiations."

How Govt. Proposes To Spend The Crore In Villages

(Continued From Page 8)

Hill tracts Rs. 25,000; discretionary grants to commissioners and district officers Rs. 2,17,000; total Rs. 16,00,000.

IMPROVED PADDY SEED

The scheme for improved paddy seed will be extended to 450 Union Boards. It is proposed to provide thirty loud speakers, thirty gramophones, thirty sets of musical records, Broadcasting service in Midnapore will have receiving sets in different parts of the district. The scheme will be worked for two years at the end of which it is hoped to establish it on a business footing. Of the Rs. 3,50,000, half will be used for Union Board dispensaries and the other half for the improvement of rural water supply. If local opinion does not favour dispensaries, the money will be diverted to water supply in that district. Areas in which cholera is in epidemic form will be given preference in respect of improved water supply. Prolific supply of cocoanuts is available in deltic districts and there is reasonable prospects of developing coir-making industry. Demonstration party would show economic use of cocoanuts fibre and experiment will be conducted for three years.

SCHEMES IN U. P.

In the United Provinces, the scheme sanctioned is as follows: The main scheme Rs. 7,00,000; Agricultural schemes Rs. 3,28,000; public health and medical relief schemes Rs. 3,16,000; industrial schemes Rs. 70,000; publicity and propaganda schemes Rs. 36,000; Kumaon Districts Rs. 50,000; total fifteen lakhs of rupees. The main scheme's object is to promote the spirit of self-help in villages for which special staff will be employed for two years consisting of at least six organisers in each one of forty-five districts (three included) and one Inspector in each included) and one Inspector in each District to guide and supervise the work of organisers.

NEWSPAPERS GRATIS

In order to ensure abiding results from rural uplift work 3,240 villages to which the main scheme applies will received gratis, newspapers, monthlies and reprints featuring rural uplift articles and news at least once a week at a cost of thirty thousand rupees for initial two years.

SCHEMES IN PUNJAB

The Punjab scheme is consolidation of holdings Rs. 1,04,000, sanitary improvement in 31 villages in Gujrat District Rs. 9,000; borehole latrines in Shakargarh Tahsil of Gurgaon District Rs. 10,000; water supply schemes Rs. 2,25,000; Serum cellars Rs. 20,000; reconstruction of veterinary hospitals in Rohtak District Rs. 12,000; construction of ten veterinary hospitals Rs. 60,000; broadcasting scheme Rs. 48,000; tanning scheme Rs. 76,000; fruit-growing Rs. 62,000; well-boring Rs. 50,000; cinema films and loud speakers Rs. 59,000; sheep development Rs. 15,000; District officers discretionary grants Rs. 1,00,000: Total eight lakhs and fifty thousand rupees.

The Punjab Government declare that it is universally admitted that no measure can confer greater benefit on zamindars in the Punjab than the consolidation of holdings. It is now proposed to employ a special consolidation officer and eight inspectors and eighty-eight sub-inspectors to expedite progress of work. Any sums collected from zamindars will be used to employ additional staff.

The Broadcasting programme

(Continued in Col. 8)

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935

No Split In U. P. Congress Ranks

Pt. Paliwal Contradicts "Pioneer" Statements

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Pundit S. K. Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A. has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Only on reaching Simla was my attention drawn to a news item of the "Pioneer", dated 26th August. It contains a number of false statements about my resignation and the meeting of the Provincial Congress Council.

NO SPLIT IN THEIR RANKS

"I have nothing but praise for the manner in which Babu Sri Prakash conducted the proceedings of the Council. His attitude instead of being 'autocratic' was democratic. As for his definite socialist leanings. I have never yet felt any hesitation in falling in line with him in that direction. It is absolutely wrong to say that the Provincial Council or the Committee are packed with socialists and I am out to oust them or anybody else. Those who build on the division in the U. P. Congress, have nothing but disappointment in store for them. The Socialists and the non-Socialists in these provinces are pledged to work in harmony for the cause, the Congress and the country.

DIFFERENCES COMPOSED

"As for my resignation, it is with the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Shri Mohanlal Saxena that the unfortunate Lucknow differences have been composed and a satisfactory compromise will be announced shortly. In view of these developments I have left everything to the President of the Provincial Congress Committee to do as he deems fit."—United Press.

12 PERSONS BOUND OVER

Judgment In Communal Case

CHAPRA, Sept. 5.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Gopalganj delivered judgment in a sensational communal case which had a prolonged hearing, terminating after about 4 months.

The S. D. O. in the course of a lengthy judgment discussed all the circumstances and facts of the case and arrived at the conclusion that the Hindus and Mahomedans both should be bound down.

Accordingly 12 men from each side have been asked to furnish securities to keep the peace in the village for a period of one year or in the alternative to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one full year.—United Press.

WOMAN HINDI WRITER HONOURED

HARDWAR (By Mail.)

Mrs. Chandrawati Lakhanpal, M.A., B.T. of Gurukula Kangri who was awarded the prize of Rs. 1,200 for her book "Educational Psychology" in Hindi by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has been further honoured by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Kashi, who have awarded her the Birla prize of Rs. 200 and a medal named Reddichi.

Mrs. Lakhanpal was awarded another prize of Rs. 500 for her book "Striyon Ki Sthiti" (Position of women) last year. She is the first woman writer in Hindi who has been the recipient of so many honours as a literary person.

CASUALTIES AMONG QUETTA OFFICIALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 6.

Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Haroon furnished a statement of the casualties among officials and their families in Quetta.

Military Department: 447 and 127 killed and wounded. Royal Air Force 120 and 132 killed and wounded.

Civil Department: 948 and 362 killed and wounded.

Railway Employees: 975 and 813 killed and wounded.

Mr. Acheson told the same member it is not possible at present to give even an approximate estimate of the amount of the losses among the civil population of Quetta but some idea of the magnitude of the losses can be gained from the fact that approximately 15,000 shops and houses have been destroyed or badly damaged. It is not yet possible to give the accurate figures of deaths among the civil population. There were no losses in the tribal areas of Baluchistan.

VICEREGAL LUNCH ON SEPT. 15.

M.L.A.'s Who Have Signed In Their Excellencies' Book Invited

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A court circular of the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, dated Thursday states: Their Excellencies are giving a luncheon party at the Viceregal Lodge on Sunday, the 15th instant, to those members of the Legislative Assembly who have signed their names in Their Excellencies' book during the present Simla season.

FRESH RECORD IN LATHI SWINGING

JALGAON, Sept. 5.

Out to break the existing lathi swinging records, Mr. Shrihari Gangaram Junagade and Mr. Kautik Lukha Patil of Jalgaon started swinging the lathi on Saturday last.

Mr. Junagade stopped after having continuously swung for 46 hours, and thereby creating a record.

His companion even did one better and only stopped after having swung continuously for 53 hours, and he has thus eclipsed all existing records.—A. P.

AVIATION IN INDIA

Preponderating British Element In Technical Personnel

SIMLA (By Mail.)

Replying in the Legislative Assembly to Pandit Nilkanta Das's question Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Member for Industries and Labour, said that the number of military technical personnel employed in the development of aviation in India was 1,534.

The number of civil technical employees in the Civil Aviation Directorate, flying Clubs and Air Transport Companies was 260. This figure includes unlicensed as well as licensed technical personnel.

The number of military technical personnel includes 1,245 British and 289 Indians.

Of the 260 civil employees, 108 are British, 147 Indians and 5 of other nationalities.—A. P.

JALGAON CATTLE SHOW ENDS

JALGAON (By Mail.)

The Asoda cattle and dairy show held by the district village improvement committee, and which was declared open by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has, now closed.

The show had attracted a very large number of interesting exhibits such as cattle, best food products and exhibits from forest produce, sanitation, co-operation, etc. In all 21 gold medals and several prizes worth about Rs. 1,000 were distributed. The show gave an adequate idea to the agriculturists in all the every-day affairs of their life. The forest department stall was found to be the best one and was awarded a gold medal. The agricultural department imparted valuable information by means of demonstrations on their stall to the farmers and showed the best specimens of food products, produced in Khandesh.

It is estimated that as many as 60,000 persons visited the show during the four days it remained open.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AT ALLAHABAD

Tentative Tour Programme

ALLAHABAD, September 5.

The following is the tentative tour programme of Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is now here and intends to stop in the Ananda Bhuwan for a few days.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves Allahabad on the 13th September by the Bombay Mail, reaching Dhanbad the next day After opening a Khadi Exhibition at Jharia the same day at 9 a.m. he leaves Dhanbad on the 15th September for Jamshedpur. After a short stay at Jamshedpur he returns to Patna on the 17th September from where, after two days' stay he may proceed on tour, in Sindh on September 19.

After visiting Ajmer on the 1st of October he will return to Patna on the 5th October and proceed to his native village, Ziradei. He will return to Patna on the 8th and will stay here till the 9th. He will be at Wardha on the 11th, 12th and 13th October and thence he will proceed to Madras to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

Rajen Babu will tour in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Desa and Kerala from the 20th October to 9th November and from 10th November to 30th November respectively.—United Press.

LATE MOTILAL GHOSE

13th Death Anniversary Observed In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, September 5.

A crowded public meeting, attended by leading citizens was held this evening at Albert Hall, Sir P. C. Roy presiding to observe the 13th death anniversary of Motilal Ghose, one of the founders of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika".

Messages paying tributes to the great journalist's memory, were received from leaders of different parts of the country, among these being messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pundit Malaviya, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who all paid glowing tributes to the courage and journalistic abilities of the late Motilal Ghose.

Among others who sent messages were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Chintamani and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—U.P.

NOTICE SERVED ON PLEADER

Charge Of False Deposition

BETTIAH, Sept. 5.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bettiah has issued a notice against Babu Murlidhar, pleader, to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 193 I.P.C. for having made an alleged false statement in course of his deposition in a case in which 23 persons were sent up as accused under sections 147, 148 and 324 I.P.C. in connection with the possession of some land.

In the course of the trial the Sessions Judge acquitted two of the accused and was of opinion that the accused were in possession of the land and the zerpeshgi deed in favour of Murli Babu was a fictitious one.

The accused Mathura Sah has filed a petition and as a result of it, and the finding of the Sessions Judge, the above notice has been issued.—United Press.

Dr. D. V. Nadkarni, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (London), arrived in Bombay by the Italian boat M. V. "Victoria" on Friday.

KAMLADEVI ON HER TOUR

Says She Found The Peasants Eager To Learn About Socialism

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, September 6.

With the completion of her tour of the Belgaum District Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has concluded her organisational and propaganda tour of Karnatak. She left Belgaum on the 4th instant and passed through Hubli "en route" to Mangalore where she is taking a course of treatment. She looked tired and ill, but was cheerful. We discussed her impressions of the tour of the province. She was very enthusiastic when she described how she visited the remote parts the villages. "In fact I saw very little of the towns in the course of my tour, and I am not sorry for it. It is something I have been able to meet the peasant masses in their own villages. I visited even the remotest villages which perhaps have not been visited by many Congress workers. Everywhere there was enthusiasm and they were very eager to learn about Socialism and Congress Socialist Party. My experience in the villages has been thrilling and it was greater compensation for all the rush, tiresome journeys, no rest and ill-health. In the towns I met local workers and had talks with them about the organisation of the Congress Socialist Party and working its programme. I am happy to announce that everywhere I could see eagerness to understand the new Movement. In every District I visited, we have now a Socialist Group. From every point of view, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the tour. I only wish I could devote some more time; but I must get back home. I have delayed my medical treatment too long. I hope my tour will be followed up by some other leading member of our Party."

Mrs. Kamaladevi, it will be remembered commenced her tour early in August and opened her Karnatak Campaign with the public meeting at Haveri. Mr. S. K. Hosmani, M.L.A., President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee presided over that meeting. She has covered Dharwar, Bellary, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts and visited numerous villages in the interior. A remarkable feature of the tour is the wholehearted co-operation of most of the known and prominent Congress leaders of the province and local Congress Committees. The last meeting of the tour she addressed was at Belgaum and it was presided over by Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who paid a tribute to her. The tour has created great enthusiasm in the Districts and was a great success.

KAMALADEVI AT GOKAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Sept. 5.

Great enthusiasm prevailed here when Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by Sjt. Hanamantrao Mohare, Editor of "Samyukta Karnataka," and Sjt. Rangarao Diwakar delivered here a lecture on Socialism before a big audience yesterday at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Sjt) Hanamantrao Mohare.

The lecture was arranged in the Duraga Shetti Theatre which was thronged with a big crowd, both women and men. Among the principal speakers besides Mrs. Kamaladevi, were Messrs. Hanamantrao Mohare, Rangarao Diwakar, and the Pawndiswami of Konnur Math.

All the speakers dealt with the miserable plight of the people and impressed upon the minds of the public the principles of Socialism. The Congress Socialistic Party is not, they maintained, antagonistic to the Congress, but as a matter of fact it is a step ahead of the Congress.

In a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Mangalekar pleader, yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Mr. Basawanhal who has maintained in his history that Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, is a carpenter's son. The source from which this great research (?) has been made, is a poem written by a Lingayat poet who lived in the 18th century. The name of the poem is "Chaluvadi Nrapa Vijaya".

The Desai Saheb of Kaujalgi has donated a sum of Rs. 600 to the Karnataka Historical Research Institute, Dharwar. Sjt. N. S. Raja, Purohit, a prominent worker of the Institute is touring in this Taluka delivering lectures with the aid of magic lantern.

He is engaged in writing the history of the family of the Desai Saheb of Kaujalgi who claim to be their descendant from the Kings of Vijayanagar.

NURSE TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

She Was Served With Notice Of Dismissal

PATNA, Sept. 6.

Sensation prevailed in the Medical College Hospital last night over the attempt made by a young nurse to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She, was however, not successful in the drastic attempt and carried to hospital for immediate medical aid.

It is said that the nurse was recently served with a dismissal notice. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

PEOPLE STILL IN JUNGLES

Plea For Observing "Loharu Day" On Sept. 8

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6.

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Provincial Secretary of the States Peoples Conference, who is now here, says:

"Things are not quiet in Loharu as the Durbar says. Force is reported to be freely used on the people of the State. People are still in jungles. I endorse the appeal of Pandit Nekiram Sharma for observing the 8th September as Loharu Sufferers' Day for sympathising with the peasants. Funds are required for the families of the dead and wounded and attempts are to be made for getting their grievances remedied.

"I deplore the report that the wounded who have been transferred to Hissar by the State authorities are not afforded the facilities of the public funds."—United Press.

ANJAR NAGARSETH CASE SENSATION

Complainant Withdraws Charges

(From Our Correspondent).

ANJAR, September 6.

To the astonishment of the Anjar Police, the complainant in the Nagarseth's famous case, applied for withdrawal of charges regarding hurt and mischief to avoid disharmony created by the case amongst the Mahajans. The application was granted. The Nagarseth will now be tried on the charges of unlawful assembly and rioting preferred against him by the police.

Orthodox Parsis Fear Undesirable Developments

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Says Stigma Attaching To Professional Acting Is Responsible For Agitation

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," regarding the agitation by a section of the Parsi community in respect to the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa," produced by the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., which is to come up before the Film Censors for certification, said:—

"There can be no personal opinion in a matter like this, in my capacity, as a member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors, because I have not seen the film yet.

"Even if I see it, the considered opinion of the Board will be given.

Nothing Wrong.

"I see nothing wrong," continued Sir Byramjee, "in any Parsi girl seeking an honest existence in any respectable trade or calling.

"But looking at the objection of the orthodox community, it is afraid of future developments of an undesirable nature.

"Unfortunately, the orthodox section treats this matter as the thin end of the wedge for the luring of Parsi girls to lead undesirable lives.

"So long as any stigma attaches to the profession of acting by ladies on the screen and on the stage in India, it is but natural that parents should warn their children against adopting such professions.

"And they are justified in doing so."

Sir Byramji added that, as a member of the Censoring Board, he would endeavour to discharge his duty in as fair a manner as possible.

SIR COWASJI WILL ISSUE STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., one of the Directors of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., said that he had not yet considered the question of Parsi girls acting on the stage and for the screen, and that he would issue a statement in due course.

Sir Cowasjee is leaving for Poona to-night.

INDIAN COCOANUT INDUSTRY

Representation To Viceroy Against Imports From Ceylon

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Mr. Paramaswan Pillai, President of the Cocoanut Planters' Association, Travancore, has arrived here to arrange for a deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy to plead for relief to the cocoanut, copra and copra oil industry in South India against Ceylonese imports.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Government recently enhanced tariff valuations in case of the cocoanut to 28 per 1,000 but nothing has been done for copra or oils. The Government of India has, however, been in communication with the Ceylon Government during the last year on the subject.

It is likely that the members of the Assembly like Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur and Haji Sattar Sait will join the deputation.—United Press.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Gaekwar Proposed For Presidentship

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Sept. 6.

It is learnt that the Maharaja Holkar has consented to inaugurate the next session of the Marathi Literary Conference which will be held in Indore from 26th to 28th December this year. The Gaekwar of Baroda has been proposed for the presidentship. By reason of his unceasing interest in the Marathi Literature and his profound scholarship, the ruler of Baroda is considered eminently fitted for the office.

Poona Editor Warned

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 5.

A warning has been served to Mr. Jawadekar, Editor of "Lokshakti" the pro-Congress bi-weekly of Poona, for an alleged objectionable publication in the issue of that paper dated the 25th July.

The warning, it is learnt, has been issued by the District Magistrate.

Jalgaon.—Shet Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas of Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Co. has given a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Sarwajanik High School, conducted at Jalgaon by the Shikshana Prasark Mandal, on condition that the school is named after the late Mr. Lalji Naranji.

NAGPUR CITY IMPROVEMENT

Municipality Approves Trust Committee's Report

NAGPUR, September 6.

The report of the Improvement Trust Committee of which Mr. P. J. H. Stent, Commissioner of Nagpur Division is the Chairman, was approved after two hours discussion at a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee last evening on the motion of Mr. C. B. Parakh who emphasised the need of an early constitution of the Trust in view of the fact that the City population was rapidly increasing.

The proposal of Mr. Pannalal who asked for more time to consider the details of the report was thrown out by the house whereupon 12 members walked out.

The Committee thereafter accepted the recommendations of the report.

It may be recalled that the Government invited the views of the Municipality before reaching any decisions on the Trust Committee's report.—A. P.

Youth Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 5.

Earnest Gay, a European lad (24) was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate for having without permission left the work house where he was sent by the Additional District Magistrate, Poona, on proceedings taken against him under European Vagrancy Act.

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION
will close on
FRIDAY, 13th SEPT.
Solutions must be written on our entry coupons
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.